The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1019—Vol. XXV.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855. [Price 6d.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Crofts transacts every description of business connected with the STOCK EXCHANGE at the same rates of commission as charged by the brokers of that establishment.—Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London.

REMOVAL.—Mr. JAMES LANE has REMOVED from 33, to 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, where he continues to DEAL in DIVIDEND and LEADING MINES, at the closest market price.
Mr. Lane is a BUYER of—

West Caradon	Wheal Gill	Devon Great Cons.	Clijah & Wentworth
Mary Ann	Sortridge Consols	Great Onslow Cons.	West Damsel
Trelawny	East Wheal Russell	East Basset	North Basset
South Caradon	South Frances	Trewetha	

MR. J. B. BRENCHLEY IS A BUYER OF—

Gonamena	Trefusis	Bedford United	North Robert
Trewetha	Wheal Edward	Trebarvah	South Bedford
Wheal Harriett	Tremayne	West Sortridge	South Garras

And a SELLER OF—

5 Alfred Consols	25 Golden	10 Pemb. & Crinnis	25 E. Gunnis Lake
1 Botallack	10 Wheal Edward	20 Sortridge Cons.	20 East Russell
1 Dolcoath	10 Trefusis	20 Butterdon	10 Great Vor
50 Great Baddern	20 Zion	50 Cwm Darren	20 St. Day United
50 Ludcott	25 Tehidy	5 Great Alfred	25 St. Aub. & Grylls
50 North Frances	10 South Carn Brea	5 West Providence	3 Gram. & St. Aub.
10 Wheal Wrey	2 Trelawny	20 Merllyn	5 Bryntail
10 North Downs	5 South Tamar	5 Hingston Down	20 Great Sortridge
5 Wheal Arthur	25 Nant. & Penrh.	5 Bedford United	

Business transacted in all other British and Foreign Mining Shares.
Printed and correct list of prices forwarded upon application, free of charge.
2, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, March 2, 1855.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines. (Sworn Broker.)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Mr. HENRY SIBLEY (late Mr. Peter Watson) will at all times give the best information; and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES. And have SPECIAL BUSINESS to TRANSACT in Sortridge Consols, North Robert, North Crofty, Boringdon Consols, Silver Brook, Alfred Consols, Great Wheal Fortune, and Grambler and St. Aubyn.
Office hours from Ten to Five.

MR. W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Assayer of Copper and the Precious Metals, by Special Appointment of the Chilian Government,
ACORN VILLA, FORD ROAD, OLD FORD, LONDON.
City Office, 17, Gracechurch-street.

MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,—3, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER, TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c. CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, BRIDGE STREET, BATH, is a BUYER in the following MINES:—Wheal Zion, Alfred Consols, West Polberro, Wheal Gill, Castle Dinas, Boscean, South Bedford, and Hingston Down Consols.

SHARES WANTED.—Mr. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER, DEALER IN SHARES, MINE INSPECTOR, and GENERAL MERCHANT, WANTS SHARES in the following MINES:—

Alfred Consols	Tresavean	West Providence	Buller
West Alfred	St. Day United	West Basset	Carnyorth
Condurrow	Trenow Consols	North Basset	Bedford United
Leeds Town Consols	Devon Great Consols	Buller & Basset Unit.	North Pool
Rosewarne	North Crofty	South Frances	Carn Brea
North Frances	North Roskear	Bryntail	Seton
Dolcoath	West Seton	Basset	West Alfred Consols

Mr. Tredinnick also DEALS in every description of Machinery and Materials used in Mining, Engines, Pumps, Candles, Coal, Hemp, Yarn, Ropes, Gunpowder, Steel and Iron, Norway Balk.
Mr. Tredinnick is also generally in a position to BUY or SELL in all Dividend and Progressive Mines having an ample capital subscribed, with analogy and prospects in their favour.
Mr. Tredinnick's *Synopsis of Cornish and Devon Mining for the past Nine Years* forwarded per post upon receipt of 12 postage stamps. General information and statistics given gratuitously upon application personally or by letter.
3, Austinfriars, London.

MR. GEORGE SPRATLEY HAS FOR SALE the following SHARES, at LOWER PRICES than hitherto offered:—

Alfred Consols	1 West Caradon	100 South Devon	10 Wheal Zion
Botallack	25 Welsh Potosi	50 North British	100 East Tamar
Bryntail	10 Wheal Arthur	50 Leeds Town	50 Wheal Langford
Condurrow	5 Exm. and Adams	2 St. John del Rey	20 Cwm Darren
Devon Gt. Cons.	1 Wheal Buller	5 Great Alfred	5 Clij. and Wentw.
Gonamena	100 Golden	5 Grambler	20 Waller
Hingston	15 Wh. Kit. (St. Ag.)	2 East Boscean	10 Trenow Consols
Lackamore	50 Ritton Castle	2 West Basset	60 Poltimore
Marke Valley	1 Wheal Trelawny	5 North Robert	20 South Cork
North Basset	50 Wrysgan	2 Boscean	50 Tamar Maria
South Tamar	20 Linares	2 Mary Ann	100 Unity Fire
Trewetha	100 San Fernando	10 Wheal Wrey	10 Spearne Consols

And will BUY Poltimore, Carnyorth, Ritton Castle, Molland, Langford, Rorrington.—2, Winchester-buildings.

MR. HY. GOULD SHARP has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES, at the prices quoted:—

Alfred Consols, £14¾.	Molland, 2s. 1d.	West Alfred, £20¼.
Cwm Darren, 6s.	North Towy, 6s. 3d.	West Phœnix, £4¼.
Devon Tin, 10s.	North Sortridge, 1s. 9d.	Wheal Golden, 10s. 6d.
Devon United, 2s. 6d.	5 North Downs, £3¼.	Wheal Surprise, 6s.
E. Wh. Russell, £1 18s. 6d.	North Hingston, 2s. 2d.	Wheal Crebor, £1¼.
E. Wheal Rose, £23¾.	Poltimore, 6s. 3d.	Wheal Guskus, 4s. 3d.
E. Tamar, 13s.	Quintrell Downs, 2s.	Wheal Harriett, 4s. 9d.
Grey Mare, 2s. 9d.	Sortridge Consols, £2⅝.	Wheal Russell, £1⅛.
Gt. Alfred, £25¾.	South Tamar, £6¾.	Wheal Gill, £3¾.
Gt. Hewas, 3s. 6d.	Tamar Maria, 2s. 3d.	Wheal Zion, £2 5s. 6d.
Gt. Sortridge, 10s. 6d.	Trewetha, £3⅜.	5 Wheal Venton, £3⅝.
Gt. Cambrian, 4s. 3d.	West Sortridge, 3s. 9d.	Wildberg, £1⅛.

WANTED.—10 Trenow Cons., 70 Tremollett Down, 20 Treleigh, 20 Quartz Rock.
N.B. Parties wishing to purchase shares in any of the above mines must say the number they require. Shares of every description dealt in.
Crosby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

MR. HERRON has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:

50 Kilbricken	50 Wheal Norris	2 Trev. and Barr.	30 Pendeen Cons.
50 Cubert	20 Langf. & Baring	1 East Basset	5 West Alf. Cons.
50 Molland	50 Tremoll. Down	5 West Basset	10 Nor. Wh. Robert
50 Wheal Golden	50 Pemb. & Crinnis	5 Tremayne	1 Carn Brea
70 Wheal Harriett	30 Kennoggy	5 Gonamena	2 Wheal Reeth
30 No. Vale of Towy	5 West Providence	100 Rorrington	30 Drake Walls
35 Vale of Towy	10 Alfred Consols	10 South Tamar	10 Trehane
100 Cwm Darren	20 Linares	20 Wheal Pollard	25 Sortridge Cons.
50 Thomas's United	5 Bell and Lanarth	10 Pen-y-Gelli	20 Lewis
25 Treleigh	5 Butterdon	30 Tincroft	50 Ludcott
20 North Downs	3 Trelawny	20 Tamar Consols	5 Wheal Uny

Mr. Herron is a PURCHASER of the following:—

50 St. Day United	30 Trebarvah	10 Wheal Wrey	2 United Mines
5 Trefusis	10 East Wheal Rose	20 Merllyn	5 Cobre
2 Levant	1 South Basset	1 West Caradon	10 St. John del Rey
10 Craddock Moor	5 Bedford United	2 South Caradon	

A correct list of prices will be forwarded on application.
33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, March 2, 1855.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of the information to which he has access, and the *bona fide* character of the undertakings to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to secure the support of his clients.—Offices, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, City.

MR. CHARLES D. BUTT (for five years at the Australian Mining Company's Office, and late at the office of Mr. J. A. Joseph, 3, Winchester-buildings), MINING AGENT and SHARE DEALER, 15, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—Mr. HOPKINS may be CONSULTED DAILY by gentlemen and capitalists—who have invested, or may wish to invest, their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES—on all matters connected therewith—home and foreign. Also, in every description of METALS, MINERALS, ROCKS, and their commercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid questionable schemes.
Mr. Hopkins requests his ANNUAL CLIENTS to SEND him their PRESENT ADDRESS, and a list of the shares, &c., they now hold.
Mr. Hopkins is now prepared to receive prospectuses and reports on new undertakings, to give his opinion thereon, and to take an interest and an active part in the London management of any of the legitimate speculations he may recommend to his clients.—38, Thurloe-square, Brompton.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, F.G.S., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 76, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MR. CAREY, MINING AGENT, 6, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH.
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. E. EDWARDS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, LAND SURVEYOR, VALUER, &c.
Balance-sheets and Statements accurately prepared.
Land and Estates carefully Surveyed, Mapped, and Valued.
All communications addressed to 52, Threadneedle-street, or 7, Little Winchester-street, will receive prompt attention.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

BOTALLACK TIN AND COPPER.—Mr. W. CHARLES has still ONE SHARE TO DISPOSE OF in these valuable MINES. Mr. W. Charles has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—viz., Great Crinnis, West Par Consols, East Caradon, Caylan, Langford and Baring, Albion Clay, Wrysgan Slate, and others. Mr. W. Charles is a BUYER in Keswick, West Crinnis, Marke Valley, Union Tin, and others.—27, Austinfriars, Feb. 23, 1855.

BOTALLACK.—Mr. FOULKES has a (200th) SHARE to DISPOSE OF in this TIN and COPPER MINE. Amount of dividend in 1854, £11,100. Apply at 58, Old Broad-street.

JAMES F. BODDY, No. 15, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the undermentioned, or any other MINES quoted in the general List of the *Mining Journal*; and will be happy to forward any information upon application, likewise a correct list of the prices.

Alfred Consols	East Black Craig	Nor. Hingston Cons.	Tremollett Downs
Altgoed Consols	East Boscean	Poltimore	United Mines
Arundell	Gonamena	Par Consols	West Basset
Balleswidden	Great Crinnis	Phœnix	Wheal Arthur
Bat Holes	Great Polgooth	Polberro	Wheal Basset
Bedford United	Garreg	Pembr. & E. Crinnis	Wheal Friendship
Black Craig	Gawton United	Pen-y-Gelli	Wheal Golden
Botallack Bryntail	Gilmar	Oakely	Wheal Jane
Bell and Lanarth	Great Sheba Consols	Oola (Limerick)	Wheal Mary Ann
Butterdon	Great Wheal Alfred	Pendeen Consols	Wrysgan
Carn Brea	Great Rough Tor	Quintrell Downs	West Alfred
Comford	Great Sortridge	Rix Hill	West Crinnis
Condurrow	Herodsfoot	Rorrington	West Polberro
Calling. Valley Cons.	Hingston Down Con.	Rosewarne	West Wheal Francis
Devon Great Cons.	Hennock	Round Hill	Wheal Alfred
Dhurode	Kenneggy	South Caradon	Wheal Lemon
Dolcoath	Kirkcudbrightshire	South Tamar	Wh. Mary Gt. Cons.
Drake Walls	Kilraine	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Trefusis
Devon & Courtenay	Marke Valley	Stray Park and Camborne Vean	Wheal Uny
Dev. Bull. Gt. Cons.	Merllyn		Wheal Venton
Dinas Great Consols	Min. Co. of Ireland	Sortridge Consols	Wheal Whitleigh
Dunsley	Messer (Bodmin)	Sortr. and Bedford	Wheal Wrey
East Pool	Mixon Great Cons.	South Bog	Wheal Zion
East Wheal Rose	Molland	South Carn Brea	West Phœnix
Eaglebrook	Mostyn	St. Hilary	West Sortridge
East Basset	North Wheal Basset	South-West Phœnix	West Wh. Friendsh.
East Ding Dong	N. Brit. Burra Burra	Trehane	Wheal Gill
East Tamar	North Buller	Trewetha	Wheal Ludcott
East Wheal Russell	North Downs	Trenow Consols	Wheal Surprise
East Wheal Vor	Nor. Wh. Trelawny	Tamar Maria	Yeoland Consols

WANTED.—Sortridge Consols, Bedford United, South Bedford, Dhurode Copper, Keswick, Alfred Consols, West Damsel, Wheal Trelawny, Trenow Consols, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, West Providence, Carn Brea, South Frances, North Roskear, and others.
FOR SALE.—100 Dinas Great Consols, 1000 Devon Tin, 50 Great Tregune, 100 Sortridge and Bedford, 50 Molland, 10 West Phœnix, 5 Wheal Gill, 5 Porkellis, 20 Black Craig, 10 South-West Phœnix, 50 Great Wheal Hugo.
To save delay, parties in the country wishing to purchase or sell shares must please state price and number.
N.B. As so many parties have applied for the Cost-book Laws and Regulations, J. F. Boddy will be happy to forward a correct printed copy to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of six postage stamps.
Stock Exchange business transacted for the usual commission.
March 3, 1855. Bankers: Sir John Wm. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.

THE GLANRAFON COLLIERY COMPANY.—FOR SALE, SIXTY SHARES, or any part, in this most promising adventure.—Apply to J. F. Boddy, 15, Old Broad-street, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE MOORE has REMOVED to No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE HAS FOR SALE, OR ANY PART:—

1 Mary Ann	20 Tamar Consols	15 Wheal Wrey	150 West Sortridge
5 North Robert	50 Wheal Zion	20 Wheal Edward	10 Wheal Uny
10 North Trelawny	1 Trelawny	5 Wheal Charlotte	200 Red Dragon

And the following SHARES, at LOWER PRICES than hitherto quoted:—

10 Alfred Consols.	50 Great Baddern.	5 North Basset.
5 Great Wheal Alfred.	20 Porkellis United.	20 South Tamar.
50 Great Sortridge.	30 Sortridge Consols.	50 Wheal Langford.
	10 Wheal Arthur.	

WANTED TO SELL, for immediate cash, 20 Porkellis United. Any holder desirous of increasing his interest, can do so at a price that will leave a good margin for profit. George Moore can BUY or SELL in any part of 400 Boringdon Consols, and 1000 Molland.
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines; and the closest market prices forwarded on application.
1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public that, at the request of several parties interested in mining, he has ADDED to his present business of MINE AGENT that of an AUCTIONEER for the SALE, BY PUBLIC COMPETITION, of MINING PROPERTY.
Mr. T. P. THOMAS trusts that his experience as a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the leading shareholders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 12 years, will be a guarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the best advantage.
Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs also to announce that he will HOLD a PERIODICAL MONTHLY SALE for the DISPOSAL of MINING SHARES, and other MINERAL PROPERTIES, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in every MONTH, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill; the FIRST SALE will be on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April next, the particulars of which will be duly announced.
75, Old Broad-street, London, March 2, 1855.

MINING SHARES TO BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO COVER AN ADVANCE.
750 CAE-GYNON SHARES.
135 EAST TAMAR SHARES.
40 ORSEDD SHARES.
15 HERODSFOOT SHARES.
10 GREAT WHEAL ALFRED SHARES.

MR. T. P. THOMAS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March inst., at Twelve o'clock, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, the above valuable MINING SHARES, some of which are paying dividends, and the rest progressing to a dividend state.
For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, 75, Old Broad-street London.

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.—Mr. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, is a BUYER of the above SHARES. State number and price.

MINING IN IRELAND.—Capt. MATTHEW WASLEY begs to inform the mining public that, in consequence of the solicitations of several gentlemen, he purposes making arrangements for a TOUR through the MINING DISTRICTS of IRELAND, when he will be prepared to INSPECT, REPORT, and ADVISE PARTIES respecting any mines or mineral property in that country, on the most advantageous terms; and trusts that upwards of 35 years of practice in Great Britain and Ireland will enable him to give entire satisfaction.—Communications addressed Kenmare, Kerry, will meet with prompt attention.

MR. N. ENNOR, of WIVELISCOMBE, SOMERSET, begs to inform his mining friends that he has PREPARED a LIST OF MINES, which he considers are FAIR SPECULATIONS, accompanied with ADVICE, and with which he intends furnishing parties desirous, for a moderate emolument.—For particulars, address as above.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINE AGENT and SHAREBROKER at No. 70, CORNHILL, LONDON; and having a practical knowledge of mining in all its details, derived from several years' experience in Cornwall and Devon, is qualified to afford accurate information upon the character and prospects of the mining undertakings in those counties, and to guide those with whose confidence he shall be favoured to judicious investment of capital.
Mr. Spargo will personally inspect and report upon such mines as his constituents may require; and for that purpose intends to make inspecting tours in those counties every two months.
Shares bought and sold upon commission; and maps, plans, and sections, of any of the mines, and of the mineral districts of Cornwall and Devon, furnished upon the shortest notice.—March 1, 1855.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.	WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,	

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

IBBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

COLLIERY MANAGEMENT.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN fully competent to UNDERTAKE the ENTIRE MANAGEMENT of a COLLIERY, situate near Mold, Flintshire, North Wales. As a liberal salary will be given, the applicant must be experienced; and an opportunity will be afforded, if preferred, of the Manager becoming a partner in the undertaking, which is one of considerable promise.—Address, for further particulars, Messrs. M. S. Low and Co., merchants, Lancaster-buildings, Liverpool.

TO PRACTICAL MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, &c.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN who thoroughly UNDERSTANDS TOOLS, STEAM-ENGINES, and BOILERS, of every description, and of the most modern school. He must be a good draughtsman and correspondent.—Address, "Box 439," Post-office, Manchester.

WANTED, to PROCEED to the UNITED STATES, an EFFICIENT PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER, who is capable of laying out and directing underground and surface work. He will be required for six months only, for a remuneration of about £300, and travelling expenses.—Letters, pre-paid, to be addressed to "A. B.," care of Messrs. Baker, Ruck, and Jennings, 34, Lime-street, London.—March 2, 1855.

TO LEAD SMELTERS.—WANTED, a MAN ACCUSTOMED to SMELT by a SCOTCH HEARTH. A steady clever man would secure regular employment and a comfortable situation.—Apply to Mr. John Tattersall, West Witton, near Leyburn, Yorkshire.

STAVELEY COLLIERIES, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.—WANTED, at these collieries, a RESIDENT UNDER-VIEWER. The person to be employed must have a thorough practical knowledge of coal mining in all its branches (by "long wall" and "narrow work"), of shaft sinking, and of ventilation. He must also have unexceptionable testimonials as to character.—Application may be made to Mr. Richard Barrow, Staveley Works, near Chesterfield; or to Mr. Jno. Thos. Woodhouse, colliery viewer, Overseal, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Staveley Works, near Chesterfield, Feb. 14, 1855.

MINERS ASSURED AGAINST DEATH OR ACCIDENT.

ARK INDISPUTABLE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1852.

Trustees:—The Hon. FRANCIS HENRY FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, M.P., Victoria-square, Pimlico.
JOHN SADLEIR, Esq., M.P., Gloucester-square, Hyde-park. | ROBERT KEATING, Esq., M.P., Clapham-park, Surrey.
SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT, Esq., F.R.S., Old Burlington-street. | JOSEPH J. W. WATSON, Esq., Ph.D., C.E., F.G.S., Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

This Society ASSURES against ACCIDENTAL DEATH, LOSS OF LIMB, HEALTH, or SIGHT.
SAVINGS' BANK combined with LIFE ASSURANCE, whereby depositors of small sums may provide policies of assurance upon their lives, free from further liability to premium, and still be entitled to receive back the amount deposited, with interest, in the event of their requiring to use the money otherwise.
Every description of LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, LOANS, &c., TRANSACTED upon the most equitable terms.
Pursers and resident agents of mines throughout the United Kingdom are invited to communicate with the secretary, by whom full particulars will be forwarded on application.
Chief Offices,—169, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. JOHN MADDEN, Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

Original Correspondence.

GOLD IN NORTH WALES.

SIR,—I expressed my opinion on the so called auriferous veins of North Wales, and other places in Great Britain, some years ago; therefore it is unnecessary to repeat it; but lest my friends should suppose, from my late observations on the extraction of gold, and the late discoveries in Wales, that my opinion has altered, I beg to inform them that my views are not changed in the slightest degree, but rather confirmed. Still, whilst there are persons willing to spend their time and money in investigations of this kind, I think it right to aid them now and then with practical information, lest it should be supposed that we had lost all our common sense judgment, and forgotten all that our past experience has taught us. Hitherto we have been considered pre-eminently a practical race of people, but I am sorry to say we are getting sadly degenerated in judgment and practice, exercising neither one nor the other.

I really believe that if the drayman who discovered the Burra Burra Mine (by means of one of the wheels turning up a lump of malachite) should come to England, and announce himself as the great discoverer, he would be lionised by jobbers and gaping multitudes. He would, of course, be consulted on copper mining subjects as a great authority, and probably he would announce the astonishing secret that all our greenstones were nothing but copper. A clever writer would be employed to draw out a work on his views and theory of copper mining, and the history of copper from the time of Tubal Cain. Such are the thoughtless absurdities of the times we live in, and to which, I regret to say, some of our scientific periodicals give countenance. I am not surprised that all the speculators of the world should flock to the scene of so much wealth and ignorance to have a share.

If Mr. Byers and others are in real earnest in their prosecution of mineral wealth in North Wales, and particularly in the veins and deposits containing sulphurets of lead, &c., I would strongly recommend them to work for the lead; the gold will take care of itself—let them extract the lead ore by means of the usual process, then smelt it, cupel, and part the gold. This is the way we extract the gold in South America from lead ores. Formerly it was sent to England to be smelted, but in 1845 I erected furnaces for that purpose in South America; and to avoid losses of the precious metal in the smelting, the sulphurets were decomposed, and the lead precipitated, by means of iron in closed furnaces. Hence, it will be observed that we had three distinct processes in different localities, to suit the ores—simple mechanical, amalgamating, and smelting processes.—*Thurloe-square, March* 1. EVAN HOPKINS.

GOLD IN A STATE OF SATURATION.

SIR,—Mr. Evan Hopkins has written, in your last Journal, a valuable letter, and given advice to many, which I hope they will profit by; but he has imposed on me, in his reply, a task beyond my power or comprehension.

I wanted to learn how the rock, ore, or matrix, was to be recognised, so as to know that it contained saturated gold, and also the state in which the gold could be, to effect such a combination? I have confessed my ignorance to Mr. Calvert, and I am willing to do so to Mr. Hopkins, for the sake of information.

Mr. Hopkins tells me to dissolve 5 dwts. of gold in an alkali. I know no alkali which will do so;* and then, supposing I did obtain this alkaline solution, I am to dilute it with a sufficient quantity of water as to saturate a ton of sandstone. Now, I am not conscious of there being a ton of sandstone in the whole county, and I never heard of gold being found in it; but my knowledge is as nothing, for I saw a letter a short time since, stating that gold had been found with platinum in coal!

I think Mr. Hopkins might have been more explicit, as I requested the information as an act from him which would be highly appreciated by me.

Dolgelly, Feb. 28. ROBT. WALTER BYERS.

CAMBRIA SHALL YIELD UP HER VAST GOLDEN TREASURES.

SIR,—May these words be prophetic. They are from the pen of one who says he has devoted his life to the investigation of gold. There can be no doubt that Mr. Calvert's experience on the nature and treatment of gold has been very extensive, and that his opinions should be received as having weight in unravelling the mysteries which surround this subject. My motive in writing is to elicit facts, and to say to him, and to all, that our information is limited and very crude, and that we want knowledge, which will give us power; and for which reason I will make some remarks on Welsh sulphuret of gold, and this I do, not for the sake of argument, but for information.

Now, he says he has been disputing the existence of this substance for 16 years, and that he is "prepared to hear some one say that there is no such thing." He admits it to be hard to believe, but has no doubt about it himself, or of the capability of Cambria to produce it; for he says, "at any rate, if there were a division of the two ores to be made in Merionethshire, I would choose the sulphuret of gold, and not the native, by which choice I would calculate to be a gainer of at least two millions sterling per annum"! This astounding acknowledgement is highly encouraging to the county from whence I write.

But now for my confession of ignorance and presumption, in doubting Mr. Calvert's assertion as to the existence of sulphuret of gold. I am not aware of having ever seen it, or of ever meeting any one who had seen it, in nature (with the exception of Mr. Calvert, whom I have often met, and who must know it, as he would select it from native gold ore); and I should be obliged to the person who has seen it to describe its characteristics, and how it is to be recognised. My scepticism is based on the following reasons:—Gold must be in solution before sulphuretted hydrogen can precipitate it, but the solvent for gold is wanted. Perhaps it may be effected by electro-chemical action, or it is possible that chlorine can be present, and effect it, for it does exist in some state; and it is a fact that I have never found any water in this county free from some chloride. Well, granting the solution, and the sulphuretted hydrogen, to be present, what have we got? A black powder, which is the sulphuret of gold; but it is fugitive, and changes its state immediately. The rationale of this action is supposed to be, that the sulphur of the sulphuret of gold becomes oxidised to sulphuric acid in the solvent which held the gold primarily in solution, and that the gold is set free. Where, then, is the sulphuret?

Here I rest, trusting Mr. Calvert will set before the world, in plain but true language, "the everything" concerning this Welsh sulphuret of gold, and that he will pardon me for imposing such a task upon him. ROBT. WALTER BYERS.

Dolgelly, Feb. 27.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANIES IN CALIFORNIA.

SIR,—My letters now, from California, chide me for consenting, by taciturnity, to the present relation between the capital of England and the gold of California. "One would not care so much about the folly, or whatever else it may be, of others," writes one of my correspondents, "so long as such folly does not transgress their own personal limits; but when its consequences tread on others, and promises even to crush them, he must, indeed, be inanimate not to move. The irksomeness is just this—capitalists tell us they are waiting the result of existing companies. Enclosed you have the advertisement of sale of the Nouveau Monde steam-engine, for Thursday, January the 18th. ——— are in San Francisco, no doubt awaiting instructions from their London directors. ——— is here. I guess he has been humbugged and out-generalled by the Frenchmen. Then, there is ——— at his location, at ——— with his stamps on the side of a mountain, with a quartz vein above him and a river below him, and hitherto without water at the mill; therefore he has waited for the rains, which are at last come, and as you well know, they will soon go again. Just when the machinery is getting into work, he will again get out of water. Then, heigho for the kid gloves and the Arab palfrey once more. But, without tracing further through this list, I must ask—Is it not too bad that other people should suffer on account of all this mismanagement by these companies? You will remember that all this does not grow out of any scarcity of gold here in California, but may be plainly traced up to the persons in charge, who do not happen to be business men, as required, with suitable experience, energy, and decision; consequently they must fail. Well, let them fail, and pull their ostentatious, ill-assorted materials down with them, if they choose to do so; but I must be permitted to enter my protest against their pulling down my house also, and against every such an effort, as against a public nuisance." So much for my correspondent in California.

I have smiled, more than once, Mr. Editor, at your graphic descriptions of the "pig-jobbing chief agent." I think I know the likeness, but not that association, beyond the fact of his pleading a bad spec, as an excuse for not handing me some $500, at a time when my lawyer had *persuaded* him to pay me. In the fulness of my charity, I recommended him to one of the directors for promotion to a more suitable sphere, where, as foreman in a cheesemonger's back shop, his abilities might be appreciated. However, it is from this class of men some people received reports of "splendid lode, coarse gold, flake gold, slime gold, and even silver," as luxuriating, where there was not an atom of either. As for seeing the gold from the neighbouring mountain, there was no gold in that ground; whilst the abortive, crystalline, white quartz protruded on the top of the mountain, on the side of which their worthless ground was situated, grinning its beacon-like warning to every man of sound judgment.—*Totnes, Feb.* 28. W. EATHORNE GILL.

AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD FIELDS.

SIR,—It is estimated that at least 150,000,000*l.* worth of gold has been washed from the alluvial deposits of these countries since the year 1849. Nor is this an exaggeration, for, independent of the amounts "manifested," millions have been invested in private channels of speculation, which has not been published. Those who have visited these regions must have been forcibly impressed with the rude and comparative inefficient mode adopted. The consequence has been, all the finer particles, or "flour of gold," has been lost, and this forms no insignificant proportion of the whole quantity of gold. No one pretends to doubt that the origin of this placer, or deposit gold, has been from the disintegration of the veins, effected by the gradual decomposing action of the atmosphere and water during the lapse of many ages of time, which action was infinitely more active at an earlier period of the earth's history than at present.

The gold-bearing rocks are, *par excellence*, the talcose and talco-micaceous slates, belonging to the metamorphic series, greasy to the feel, and of all degrees of hardness and shades of colouring; gold is also found in gneiss, sienite, hornblende, mica slate, and granite; occasionally, it is disseminated throughout the rock, but most generally occurs in veins of quartz, oxide of iron, copper, and iron pyrites. It is usually found in a state of minute division, some of the most productive ores giving no external indications of their richness, until they are finely pulverised and triturated from their foreign associates—a mechanical, not a chemical connection.

But on what I have particularly to treat is the "deposit mines." These are generally beds of gravel, quartz pebbles rounded by the action of water, but oftentimes angular. They are mostly confined to the beds of streams, in valleys, ravines, gulches, or gullies, and vary in thickness from 2 to 12 ft., though the auriferous portion seldom exceeds 3 ft. in thickness. The gold is not found scattered indiscriminately, as a general rule, through these beds, but is generally found near the bottom, resting on the underlying rock. Occasionally beds of clay, sand, or gravel, are interposed between the auriferous beds. Not unfrequently, the "topping," as it is termed, or overlying earth, is a rich and productive soil. These deposits, which in California and Australia are developed on an immense scale, for the most part must be referred to the action of causes not at present in operation, since in many cases the minerals accompanying the gravel are found in places in rock separated from the present mountain ridge, and in others the deposit is situated on the summit of the ridge, showing distinctly that at the time of its formation the level of the country was different from what it is at present. In all cases the gold of the alluvial deposits has been derived from the destruction of veins by atmospheric and aqueous causes; in fact, they may be seen in the process of formation where the gold-bearing slate is of a soft nature, the rains disintegrating the rocks, and washing the gold down the hill sides in the gullies and ravines.

From the desultory and irregular manner in which these deposits have been worked, it is impossible not to be convinced that, though 150,000,000*l.* has been extracted in five years, a much larger sum has been lost, as none of the "flour of gold" could be recovered in the "long tom," the "cradle," or "sluices." I am persuaded that three-fourths of all the gold contained in the veins is of this fine character. In extraction of gold from the rock, the most expensive and difficult process—viz., that of first getting the ore by regular mining processes, then of reducing it to a fine powder—has been in "surface deposits" effected by natural causes, which have taken ages to effect. The Australian and Californian gold digger, from the want of the requisite machinery, has been only able to recover the coarser particles of gold. That such a splendid field for enterprise should have been so long neglected is indeed extraordinary. I am certain that if the scheme proposed by Mr. Michel were to be carried out, under proper auspices, success would be sure to follow. The only pre-requisite to accomplish this object is the judicious selection of the site for operations, which in California and Australia are suggested by the previous results of the diggers.

The whole question is admirably covered by a recent correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He says:—"The Wentworth gold fields are highly interesting, and are doubtless very valuable. Two drachms of the ore by water washing alone yielded half a grain. But no care in washing can collect the gold; it is far too fine for any water process. And if the ore is not reduced to the finest powder much gold will be lost. It is in this gold field where we truly see what gold dust is. It is to be hoped the company owning this property will procure both efficient machinery and workmen. It must undoubtedly, if wrought efficiently, make very handsome returns; and not only will the proprietors be adequately rewarded, but methods of working our other gold fields will be introduced, by which millions on millions of gold that is now washed away will be collected."

Mr. Michel has submitted for my consideration the machinery he intends adopting to accomplish the end he has in view—that of saving the gold hitherto lost by the digger. I will warrant that with 15 men 70 tons of the surface deposit can be acted on daily, which would require above 100 to accomplish imperfectly in the manner now resorted to. The extraction of gold, in fine, is no exception to any other branch of industry; with the aid of efficient machinery, prodigies may be accomplished which otherwise would fail.—*Orwell Works, Ipswich, Feb.* 27. R. H. COLLYER, M.D.

* I have dissolved oxide of gold often in cyanide of potassium. Perhaps this is what is meant?

WELSH GOLD MINING.

SIR,—Mr. Calvert states, "If my plans had been adopted, home gold mining would have had its birthplace in Wales; as it is now, Cornwall will in all probability get the start." The natural inference to be drawn from this is, that there is no lack of gold ores in England, and that gold mining in Wales has failed because Mr. Calvert was not engaged as manager. Even now, at the eleventh hour, Mr. Calvert very liberally offers to show the obstinate and incredulous public how they may gain upwards of two millions sterling per annum of gold in Wales. He only asks for about "3s. 6d. per ton for chemicals," to show the secret, before he returns to foreign lands, to follow his pursuit for gold.

I do not pretend to know much about gold mining, but I think some of the gold companies in Wales ought to give Mr. Calvert an opportunity to test the practicability of his process. Some time ago, he was considered by many as an oracle in gold mining. How is it that no one now attends to his observations or his repeated liberal offers? I have been told that his letters on the subject betray not only a great want of metallurgical and chemical knowledge, but also, apparently, the want of the ordinary knowledge of the routine and mechanical processes of gold washing, and that his sayings and doings are mere ill-expressed plagiarisms and presumptions, and not founded on experience. How far such opinions are true, I know not; but as we have many men who appear ignorant to the world, and can scarcely speak their own language properly, who are, nevertheless, most useful and clever in practice, I should be sorry to condemn the endeavours of any individual until he is fairly put to the test. I hope some of the companies will allow Mr. Calvert to make a trial of their gold ores before he leaves the country, and give him an opportunity to prove his words.—*Bala, Feb.* 27. J. PROSSER.

REVIVAL OF THE GOLD MINING DELUSION IN WALES.

SIR,—I am not one of those who throw cold water on the endeavours of private individuals in searching for gold in this part of the principality, however visionary their ideas may be, but I do, most emphatically, protest against quackery—the abuse of scientific terms, and the presumptuous language of some of your correspondents.

Who does Mr. Calvert call an "infatuated specimen of the human race, who chooses to christen himself a gold manipulator?" However applicable such expressions may be to himself, I hope, Sir, you will not allow your valuable Journal to be occupied with such vague and offensive communications, to gratify personal spleen against the labours of Mr. Low and others, who are now engaged in this district. If Mr. Calvert is what he professes to be, and believes that Cambria can produce millions of gold annually, how is it that he did not locate himself here, and avail himself of the treasure? It is supposed here that Mr. Calvert has mistaken the black grains of iron for gold, and has called it sulphuret of gold! He says also that *sulphurets* of gold can be decomposed by mercury! I know metallic gold can be extracted from pulverised sulphurets of iron and copper, but I never knew before that quicksilver could *decompose* sulphurets! I wish Mr. Calvert knew as much of the business as the "Germans" do, he would then not only be correct in his statements, but capable of reducing ores properly and systematically. It is not the gold, but the silver, we principally lose in the process of calcination at Flint. It is strange that after 16 years' study Mr. Calvert has not succeeded in getting a place to carry on his gold process; but if it requires the aid of Berdan's machine to get it out, we need not be surprised.

Excuse this intrusion on your valuable space; my desire is to show to the world that we are not quite so ignorant of metallurgy, chemistry, and mineralogy, as some of the vague letters of Mr. Calvert may lead foreigners to suppose.

Dolgelly, Feb. 28. HUGH JENKINS.

DEFUNCT MINE SPECULATIONS.

SIR,—For the maintenance of legitimate mining, I trespass the following authentic statements on your notice. The late searching investigation and able efforts, both of Mr. Guedalla and your Journal, to scrutinise and bring to light the disreputable proceedings of many gold mining companies, has allowed the following to escape without one word of odium or complaint:—

First comes the Monarch Gold Mining Association, started in May, 1852: 25,000 shares, on Cost-book Principle, but deficient in any. After three years' lapse, absorbing the above capital amount of 10s. per share, no replies to shareholders' enquiries, or any further explanations vouchsafed—a very easy method of raising money, we must admit.

Second comes the Victoria Gold Mining Company, in 100,000 shares of 1*l.* each, on similar convenient principles, dated February, 1852. After a lapse of three years, not a syllable has ever been heard one way or the other.

Thirdly comes a "home" mine, if such existed, named the Glenaulin and Carvilleen Copper and Manganese Mining Company, under glowingly rich prospects, in 36,000 shares, returned as 24,000 of 10s. each, paid-up capital, also at a premium. After a lapse of nearly three years, no enquiries replied to, or explanations vouchsafed; no reports or meetings whatsoever; and capital coolly absorbed.

Now, Mr. Editor, I appeal to the honourable principles of protection which your Journal offers to the public, why should opprobrium and odium be attached, though justly, to a few, and these flagrant cases pass without one word of reproach? Surely one or two influential names cannot palliate the placing these concerns before the public for redress?

Feeling grateful for your powerful advocacy at all times, I am, &c.,

Aberdeen, Feb. 27. W. A. ASSHECOURT.

THE PENQUEAN QUARRY.

NICHOLAS ROMANOFF, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND NICHOLAS ENNOR, MINE INSPECTOR.

SIR,—In reply to the remarks of Mr. Griffiths, in your last Journal, I beg to tell him that the Emperor Nicholas of Russia has shown sufficient tact in his way of proceeding to prove to England that she must employ men endowed with sound common sense, otherwise they will not quietly take him "down a peg or two." I admit we are one year's children, but we battle in adverse directions.

The Emperor Nicholas battles for the extension of territory, and in this attempt he has caused to be shed the blood of thousands of innocent men, leaving very many widows and orphans to mourn their loss and premature death.

I, Nicholas Ennor, battle to protect the industrious artizan, who has laid by a few hard-earned pounds, and who wishes to dispose of them in legitimate speculation, to aid a rising family. On these grounds, I think I may fairly ask, who is the man, or what class of men, that would aid in taking, or would wish to see me taken, "down a peg or two lower?" Are they not a class of men who dupe unwary parties like a friend of mine, who writes to me as follows—"I have been shamefully taken in by a set of blacklegs!" Is Mr. Griffiths desirous of joining that class, to take me "down a peg or two?" Probably he has seen the result of the trial respecting the Great Onslow Consols, in your Journal of last week. I have not formed so low an opinion of Mr. Griffiths, as to think he would aid in carrying out such deeds as are there exposed. But am I in error when I say I believe Penquean Quarry to be a child of the same parents? I will now wait the result of Penquean Quarry, and see if the produce, when made marketable, is three-fourths or one-eighth of the rock removed; and if the latter, I shall be quite willing for Mr. Griffiths to show me up as being in error. I see your neighbouring quarry came out last week as they ought. Had they acted as the Penquean party did, I should have made similar remarks to them.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Your readers may remember my remarks on this mine in your Journal of the 20th Jan., when I openly informed the shareholders and the public at large, that the company had spent all their money to a bad purpose, in sinking and driving on cross lodes, where they had not a shadow of chance of making profitable returns; such a negligent oversight, I believe, was never before committed in Cornwall or Devon. I am at a loss to imagine how agents could carry on a mine without discovering what they were doing. Was the mine never inspected? If so, by whom? And what was their reports? No one ever attempted to contradict my remarks. I noticed that Capt. A. Barratt examined it last week; he quite bears me out, and advises the sinking of the shaft that I before strongly recommended to be done. Capt. Barratt even goes further, and says there is still a useless expenditure going on. Having friends connected caused me to keep an eye on the proceedings. I also see that Mr. Jehu Hitchens is to inspect the mine; do the company expect him to turn the cross lodes, if so they will be deceived. The mine is now a better speculation than when they first commenced; then why not prosecute it? It is now five weeks since I published my report: it was the duty of those who had the management to investigate my remarks, and not have continued a useless expenditure up to this moment. It appears to be a second Balaklava—no one's business to look into it. If it had been my case, the new shaft should have been 10 fms. deep before this, and the engine suspended until the shaft was down to water, and then connect rods to the engine, and sink until deep enough to drive east to cut the great cross lode, and west to meet Wheal Surprise cross lode. Let the company make it a mining speculation; hitherto it has only been reckless waste of money, and a disgrace to the age we live in.

In answer to "A. K." (Bideford), I can only say let him that will mine for copper in Okehampton district; I shall not. Hot water is but seldom met with in lead mines. Notwithstanding galena is sulphuret of lead, it does not contain so large a quantity of sulphur as copper—not sufficient to cause a continual flow of hot water.

Wiveliscombe, Feb. 26. N. ENNOR.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE CWM EIGIA QUARRY SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

SIR,—I consider it quite unnecessary to reply to Mr. Payne's individual remarks upon me, in your last week's Journal, or to any statements he may make upon his own unsupported assertions; but the "judgment" of what he calls the meeting may be taken for as much as it is worth, when it becomes known to have consisted (besides the officials) of four friends of the party who is mixed up in the very questionable free shares, and who could join him (Mr. Payne) in refusing to hear the opinion of an independent solicitor upon that subject. There are proofs extant that the minutes contain garbled statements, notwithstanding Mr. Payne's "distinct and emphatic denial that there is an iota of truth in the charge;" and until that point is satisfactorily got rid of, it is needless my taking further notice of his correspondence.

Feb. 28. THOMAS LEE.

OUGHT MINING BROKERS TO HOLD OFFICIAL POSITIONS AS SECRETARIES OR PURSERS OF MINING COMPANIES?

SIR,—Being a constant reader of your valuable Journal, the proceedings at the meeting of the Wheal Arthur Mining Company, reported in your last Number, did not escape me, and I was greatly surprised, and I may add deeply grieved, to notice the suicidal act of the proprietors, in appointing a mining broker as secretary to the company, in place of one who rendered himself conspicuous and obnoxious in doing that which is more easily done by a member of the above class,—a course fraught with depressing and disastrous tendency to a concern requiring independent action, upright conduct, and straightforward dealing in every department. Not that I would insinuate anything against the gentleman appointed, or he who unsuccessfully contested for the post, believing both to be honourable, high-minded men; but what I do object to, is the principle of entrusting such a position to parties interested, as it offers facilities to others who may occupy their situation subsequently, to the disadvantage of the adventurers, by misusing their knowledge, and trafficking in the shares. This is a rotten state of affairs, and should not be, in the present enterprising and enlightened age. Why not place a gentleman in the official capacity who, unconnected with mines and mining brokers, and even ignorant of mining terms—"kindly" and "promising;" and of expressions—If so and so be so and so, why so and so will follow, as a matter of necessity—might set at defiance the arts and doings of a class of men, respectable enough, it is true, but still fallible. No matter, if such an one possesses the ordinary abilities of a good accountant, able correspondent, and talented financier, I will warrant him to do more justice, with the aid of a good captain, to a mining company than all the mining dealers in England. I need not tell you, Sir, that the technical knowledge of mining is not absolutely necessary to a secretary: should he possess it, so much more pity I feel for the poor adventurers.

I can with ease name several companies, English and foreign, whose managers are not mining brokers—viz., North Basset, Devon Great Consols, West Basset, Lisburne, Tresavean, Wheal Friendship, Levant, and United Mines, of the former; and of the latter class, Cobre, Burra Burra, Linares, St. John del Rey, Pontgibaud, North British Australasian, and Scottish Australian Investment, and several others, all of which prosper. It may be argued that these concerns would have done equally well under the superintendence of the above dealers; I doubt it. Be that as it may, I can tell you one thing, Sir—that such management would have affected the pockets of investors, and that each "kindly" letter, or "unpromising" report, would have left room for rigging the market to suit individual purposes.

Look at the lamentably disgraceful case, in which things were "made pleasant," detailed in your last Journal (page 125), and tell me if it does not confer almost a lasting odium? We must have amendment. Would a bank manager be a fit person as a broker to deal in the shares of a company he represented, with a good dividend in prospect, known only to himself? No. Would you choose a retail dealer to sell you an article in wholesale? No. Would you, Sir, to come nearer home, fix on a party, the defendant, for instance, in a case, or the plaintiff, to write an impartial article upon it in your Journal? Again I answer, No. Therefore I contend, from analogy and experience, that the management, pursership, secretaryship, or other office, should be confided to a party free from the shackles binding the dealer, and conferred on one who could and would honestly perform the duty required from him, without fear or favour.

I must now ask pardon for trespassing so long, but in absence of an abler master of the subject, I solicit a corner in your esteemed Journal for the foregoing, which if granted, I may on an early occasion seek a similar favour, and show you my views of mining management in London, or what it ought to be, with some plain, simple rules for adoption under the Cost-book System. CONSISTENCY.

London, Feb. 27.

MINING COMPANIES—DUTIES OF SECRETARIES.

SIR,—I have read your Journal for many years, and am sure you are at all times prepared and anxious to do justice to your numerous subscribers, by noticing the good things, so as to enable us to avail ourselves of them, and exposing the bad, in order that we may avoid them. Mr. E. Hopkins's letter in last week's Journal has caused me to reflect on my own position as a shareholder in a number of companies, some mining; and amongst them I find some conducted on what is called the Cost-book System, and where the secretary is the banker, the cashier, the book-keeper—the disposer of all and everything connected with the mine; and, as Mr. Evan Hopkins says, we are told from time to time all is right, the thing is going on very well, and will soon come out a wonderful good thing, and that to dispute the report of the captain would be to throw cold water upon the whole affair. We are kept down by this Mr. Secretary, who has all power, all reports, and is only able to lay his hands upon such things as he considers proper to bring before the shareholders. I hope that Mr. Hopkins will be pleased to inform us whether the secretary should be allowed to hold shares in the mine or not, and if he held shares whether he can be sued at law in case he become a defaulter. As far as my knowledge goes he cannot, only in Chancery, as he would be called a partner.

A short time since, a secretary to a company in which I was interested "bolted," at the time being much in debt to the company. He had had the privilege to receive the amounts called from time to time upon the shares, and when a meeting was convened it was he who called it; and the great shareholders considered that as the mine was conducted by him we must not question him on any subject, the reports he produced, and his own views of the case were all we could know. But one fine day this Mr. Secretary was not to be found, and we were soon informed that our banker-secretary was gone, cash and all. I am told that mines in general are so conducted; nevertheless, I do not think it the proper way. My opinion is, that the calls should be paid into a respectable bank, and all cheques for wages, and accounts paid on account of the company, should be signed by the secretary and one or more shareholder. I also think it would be of great interest to every mining company if they would send a disinterested mine agent to inspect the works every six months, and have him, if possible, to meet the shareholders, so that he might be asked any questions they may think proper to put to him. The cost attending this mode of proceeding would be small, and would, no doubt, prevent a great outlay of capital on worthless places, which are too frequently carried on by managers, &c., for their own aggrandisement. I hope, Sir, your able correspondent, Mr. Evan Hopkins, will give us his advice on this subject, as I consider his opinion in all these matters worthy of our highest consideration.—*Hyde Park, Feb.* 27. A MIN[illegible] MINER.

DRAKE WALLS—BOSCEAN—GREAT POLGOOTH—DOLCOATH—EAST WHEAL MARGARET—AND OTHERS.

SIR,—I have perused the letter on "Improvements in Mine Management," by "Reader," in your Journal of the 27th Jan., and I cannot but express my opinion that those remarks are calculated most seriously to injure the interests of the mines to which the writer refers, and also the characters of the several pursers, directors, and managers. Mr. Reader says—"Would shareholders only attend the meetings with open eyes, and watch over their own interests, the nefarious proceedings of directors, pursers, agents, and colleaguing merchants would easily be detected, and brought to a close." This portion of the letter would be really quite sufficient to impress any individual, more especially those interested in the undertakings referred to, that the directors, pursers, and managers of Drake Walls, Boscean, Great Polgooth, Dolcoath, East Wheal Margaret, &c., were the most iniquitous people in existence, when he speaks of disgraceful exposures, and how pitiful it is that the hoarded means of such individuals should become the prey of unprincipled speculators. Could your [illegible] correspondent who framed these remarks have possibly concocted any collection of words more insulting to gentlemen of such character and respectability as those on whom he has hurled his fiery darts, and for whom I shall now attempt to take up the cudgels? Mr. Reader also states that it is quite certain ten or a dozen mines, now raising ores, could be managed so as to yield a very fair dividend, were economy, prudence, and integrity displayed. Here, apparently, is a most formidable collection of evils existing in the unfortunate "bals," which are the objects of his attack.

As far as DRAKE WALLS is concerned, I believe the mine to be most respectably and honourably conducted, and everything carried out to the utmost for the benefit of the shareholders. The tin, which is of the richest description, is found principally in small veins—consequently, to produce a large quantity, they are compelled to open an immense quantity of ground, which quite absorbs the value of the tin they discover in the several veins or branches contained in this ground; therefore, while this mode of working exists, which is perfectly compulsory on the part of the agents, no profit can be made, or benefit accrue to the shareholders. Possibly your clear-sighted correspondent can induct the agents or directors of Drake Walls into the art of amassing these veins or branches into one lode, and thus dispense with the great cost of opening so much ground, and incurring all this extra expense; but I do not see that it is possible any profit can be made until such a nefarious and expensive mode of working (so urgently alluded to) be discontinued.

Next comes BOSCEAN. Now, I find that at this mine, during the past 18 months, nearly 10,000*l.* has been expended in steam-stamps, steam-whim, new pumping-engine, and a host of other erections, for the effectual carrying out of the undertaking, these absorbing all the profits to this time, and leaving none for the shareholders. I believe, from all the information I can gather, that in no other tin mine in Cornwall, for many years, have so many engines and expensive machinery been erected without a heavy call on the shareholders, and yet this has been achieved at Boscean.

And now for Mr. Reader's wonderful means, whereby engines shall be erected and steam-stamps laid out at no expense, and good dividends paid at the same time to the shareholders. Possibly he may have discovered some philosopher's stone; I sincerely trust he has. Probably we may then be able to stamp and return our tin, and pump the water, without that troublesome and very expensive mode of erecting stamps and engines. What a splendid profit we could then make: after mining for four or five years we should be rich, *ad infinitum*, and all the directors, pursers, and managers, who could carry out this plan of working would, I presume, in Mr. Reader's estimation, be eulogised as models of perfection in the management of their mines.

Now for a few words on GREAT POLGOOTH. Here is a mine of great extent and considerable depth, and to make a profit for the shareholders, it is positively necessary that there be a good lode to work upon; the ground must not be too hard; but, unfortunately, in this mine the lodes, for some time past, have been by no means rich, the quantity of tin having fallen off considerably from poverty. That the greatest economy is used in this mine, I have not the slightest doubt; but until richer lodes can be discovered, and the prices of timber, iron, candles, wages, &c. (most serious items in the cost of tin mines at present), considerably diminish, no better state of things can possibly exist, despite the economy, prudence, and management of the best managers in the world.

In DOLCOATH, I find a great outlay has been made in the erection of a man-engine and all the necessary appurtenances. Here all the profits have been consumed for several accounts past. Now, for Mr. Reader's edification, the mine is notorious for the high standing and respectability of its managers, and the *bona fide* character of the undertaking; but all this amounts to nothing with him, for his fertile imagination would lead you to conceive that the dividends should be kept up in spite of every obstacle, and that, if the agents believe that they can, by the erection of a man-engine (which seems to them positively necessary, in consequence of the great depth of their mine), bring their ore to the surface, and work at a much less cost—no, these views must not be listened to—such would be an "expensive and nefarious" transaction; it must be dispensed with, and the agents must do the best they can without.

EAST WHEAL MARGARET is another mine on the list referred to, and suffers at present from want of lodes of sufficient richness to make a good profit; but, as to extravagance of working, or want of economy, my most rigid enquiries cannot lead me to suppose that any such evils exist. The fall in the tin market, and the high prices of materials and wages, all conduce to make a mine unprofitable.

I cannot think it is possible that so many of the other large tin mines should have escaped the piercing eye of Mr. Reader—for instance, Reeth Consols, Balleswidden, Spearne Consols, &c. Now, I must state, for his information, that the first four of the above have almost the largest return of tin of any mines in Cornwall and Devon, and yet at present make no profit for the shareholders. Balleswidden and Reeth Consols sell about 1200*l.* worth per month each. I find also that Levant, out of monthly sales of copper and tin of 1800*l.*, actually only leaves a profit of 100*l.* a month.

I cannot come to any other conclusion, Mr. Editor, but that your correspondent composed his letter in perfect ignorance of what he was writing about, and that, if

he had acted with prudence and discretion, he never could have furnished such a conglomeration of such ungentlemanly insinuations against the pursers, directors, and managers, he has attacked, to your Journal.

I cannot conclude my remarks without earnestly recommending him to enquire most rigidly into the state of management of any mine of which he may think proper to discuss the merits, and then give a fair, honest, and impartial judgment, which will do infinitely more good to mining enterprise than his ridiculous attempts to expose the proceedings of public companies or private speculations, which proceedings are perfectly imaginary, and, in the instances herein referred to, can be supported by no ostensible or practical reasoning whatever.—*Feb.* 27. JUSTITIA.

THE GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS TRIAL.

BRENNAND *v.* BENNETT AND HENRY CARR AND JONATHAN DODSON CARR.

SIR,—With reference to the case of Brennand *v.* Bennett and Henry Carr and J. Dodson Carr, lately tried in London, of which mention was made in your last Journal, allow me, as solicitor for Mr. J. D. Carr, and as having been present in court during the trial, to state what passed on the abrupt termination of the case as against him.

After plaintiff had examined his second witness, the Chief Baron interposed, and enquired of Serjeant Kinglake (who led for the plaintiff) whether he could adduce any different evidence against Mr. J. D. Carr? On the serjeant's admission that he could not carry the case further as against him, the Chief Baron observed that "he had watched the case narrowly from the commencement, and that he had not been able, in a single instance, to discover that Mr. J. D. Carr had any connection whatsoever with Bennett and Henry Carr, except as a shareholder;" and, then turning to the jury, told them "there was not a tittle of evidence against Mr. J. D. Carr," and directed them to return a verdict accordingly, with this final observation, that "it would be a violation of the first principles of justice to allow the case to go on against him."—*Carlisle, Feb.* 28. T. WRIGHT.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINES.

SIR,—The suggestions offered by "A Miner" (Truro), in last week's Journal, with reference to Buller and Basset United Mines, appear to me well grounded, and might be most beneficially exercised in mines in general. There are many Cornish mine agents, whose practical experience and honest weighty opinions on the prospect of a mine would be most valuable; and if a system of first obtaining their advice were adopted, the causes of frequent dissatisfaction and heavy losses would, to a great extent, be avoided. I observe the agent speaks of the working in Buller and Basset United on the Tresavean and Penstruthal lodes, and that the strata is equally favourable to that prevailing in the rich mines of Buller, Basset, Tresavean, South Frances, &c. From these remarks it might be presumed that Tresavean, Penstruthal, and Buller and Basset United adjoined each other; but this is not, I believe, the case, and although I have no means of judging of the positive distance from Tresavean, yet for some years past mines have been at work on Tresavean lodes, much nearer Tresavean than Buller and Basset United is, and which, although extensively opened on, have returned little or no profit.

I am told the late unproductive Houghton Downs Mine (now being worked under the popular and fashionable name of Buller and Basset United), was not long since abandoned by the former workers, and that the cessation of operations did not take place either through a want of sufficient capital, or the delegation of the management to an unfit captain, but occurred through the common opinion that the prospects did not seem to warrant a further outlay. Unprejudiced, I would, therefore, venture to recommend the public to be on their guard, and not be too hopeful in their expectations of richness from the change of name, or the favourable strata and lodes which this mine is said to comprise.—*March* 1. J. W. C.

STAMPS BUILDING—DHURODE MINE.

SIR,—Having troubled you with a letter on the 15th of Jan., respecting "Walker's stamps," at Dhurode Mine, and seeing an answer the following week from "W.W." allow me to state, through the medium of your valuable Journal, the following facts:—

1. My inspection of Walker's stamps was not confined to a few minutes, but the greater part of a day, although a few minutes would be quite sufficient, to a practical man, to form an opinion of its worth.

2. "W. W." has insinuated that my vision was so obscured by what I enjoyed on my way to the mine, that I magnified the open shed covering of the stamps into a stamps-house, with large glazed windows. I beg again to say, what I have before stated are facts, and to particularise the case: there are no less than four windows in the stamps-house, comprising nine large panes of glass in each. Such conduct on the part of "W. W.," in contradicting my remarks, is not commendable. There is also, adjoining, a watch-house and a carpenter's shop, with five windows of the above-mentioned size.

3. With regard to being a tool to write down Walker's stamps for interested parties, I stated personally, to Mr. Walker's son, while on the spot, the inefficiency of the stamps; and at the same time, I told him I would report it in the next Journal, as a caution to the public. My motive was not to write down Walker's stamps, but as I before stated, I very much regret that parties should be led so much astray as to erect such a machine. I also pointed out that the principle would never answer, and that the "belts" would be a total failure. I feel it my incumbent duty to inform you that the stamps are now idle, in consequence of the "belt" being broken in pieces, and a part of the stamps broken down; you will now perceive that my foregone conclusions were perfectly correct. My statements can be corroborated by several mine agents in this locality.

4. Being employed at the Irish Consols Mine, it is not very likely I should know what is going on with the "Dhurode committee" in London, as I believe their proceedings are seldom if ever published in the Journal, as those of other companies. I merely stated that I was informed "the captain condemned the principle before it went to work," and got into disgrace with the committee for telling the truth.

In conclusion, I have to add, that a stamps on the Cornish principle, with four heads, at a cost of about 60*l.*, will accomplish more work than Walker's stamps with 20 heads. It appears that Walker's stamps have not been erected for a sum under 600*l.* Now, I would recommend the shareho'ders to insist on the dresser stating the quantity of ore put to pile weekly, the value of the ore, and the cost of dressing; they may then arrive at some conclusion as to what duty the stamps will do; if this is done, it will soon prove who is right and who is wrong. I defy the assertion that his stamps are doing its work admirably; and I caution the public not to believe it. I am quite prepared, at any moment, to prove what I have stated to be facts and honest truths.—*Goleen, Feb.* 20. J. DOWRICK, Cornish Mechanic.

METCALFE MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

SIR,—It will be seen that this company is now defunct, by the following report and balance-sheet just issued to the shareholders, signed by Mr. T. M. Weguelin, deputy-governor of the Bank of England. The shares issued at 1*l.* reached 20*l.*, from being so much recommended by the above-named gentleman, who was chairman; but it is now wound-up, without a farthing of assets. I am a great sufferer from putting my faith in princes, but luckily sold some of my shares at the highest premium.

Feb. 28. H. GUEDALLA.

"In handing the balance-sheet of the company's affairs to the shareholders, the directors have to state that, the expectation of the formation of a new company not having been realised, they took measures to suspend the works at the mines, so as to confine the liabilities of the company within its means. In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the last general meeting, for the winding-up of the affairs of the company, its interests in Jamaica have been sold by public sale. The accounts are not yet finally closed, there being some claims on the company to be still rendered; and a small quantity of ore and some mules in Jamaica remain to be sold. But it having been made a condition in the sale of the properties, that the purchaser should assume the greater part of the company's existing liabilities, the balance in hand will be more than sufficient to meet all outstanding claims:—

	£	s.	d.	Total
Capital	£17,000	0	0	
Premiums on new shares	18,000	0	0	
Interest on money on loan	234	4	6	
Transfer fees	119	3	4	
Produce of ore sold at Swansea and Liverpool	544	9	11	= £35,897 17 9
Mines—For purchase of lease of Pembroke and freehold of Job's Hill	£23,583	6	1	
Mining expenditure, comprehending passage money of miners to Jamaica, ironmongery and stores, rent of properties, wages, &c.	10,175	9	9	
Preliminary expenses	41	12	8	
Law expenses	861	3	1	
General expenses	887	5	3	
Cash in hand	349	0	11	= £35,897 17 9

CHARTERED AUSTRALIAN LAND AND REFINING COMPANY.

SIR,—All negociations have been broken off between the directors and committee of investigation, as the former do not offer to disgorge anything. The assets are only 6d. in 1*l.*, whilst the latter offer to settle amicably for 17s. 6d. per share, in order to avoid law; to enable them to resort to the latter alternative, only 1s. per share is necessary, and exposure is richly deserved, as the merest tyro will acknowledge on referring to your able analysis, which recently appeared in the editorial columns of your Journal.—*March* 1. H. GUEDALLA.

AVE MARIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The committee of investigation have bestowed much time and labour on their report, *pro bono publico*, without a shilling remuneration, and I understand that they find not one farthing of available assets, all being squandered. In this and the Metcalfe there will be to me and the other shareholders a total loss; but in the former we have the disgrace of leaving behind us debts, such as the just debts of Mr. W. E. Gill, and the poor Cornish miners.—*March* 1. H. GUEDALLA.

MR. GUEDALLA AND THE AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS COMPANY.

SIR,—Mr. Guedalla has very foolishly lost his temper. Of course he is, as he says, his own master; but, as he has either thrust himself, or been thrust, forward as our advocate or champion, and as some of us have been very much influenced by him, or his committee, I do think an enquiry so respectfully worded as that of "R. W." might have been answered with less asperity. Mr. Guedalla surely does not want to be told that there are very many valid reasons which may induce a correspondent to refrain from making his name public. To show him, however, that I am not speaking without book, I take this opportunity of informing him that my initials, as appended to my letters, are an index to my real name, and you, Sir, are at perfect liberty to furnish him with the latter. I must confess I do not understand his joke about the leg of mutton and trimmings: I should only be too glad to get the former.

I can assure Mr. Guedalla that I was present at the meeting held at Mr. Lindo's office; and however strongly Mr. Guedalla may have protested against the management or mismanagement of the directors, we were most distinctly and unequivocally led to believe that the property in question was of very great value. A gentleman then present was giving us a very lengthened description of the estate, its capabilities, and value, when (as Mr. Guedalla will perhaps recollect) the chairman stopped him, with the observation that every body admitted the great value of the property, and that the question was "how to get it?" I appeal to every body present at the meeting whether Mr. Guedalla, or any of his friends, said one word in disparagement of the statements then and there made with reference to the value of the property. The committee evidently concurred in the statements made, or they would scarcely have thought it worth while to recommend to the shareholders a plan which they had prepared for completing the purchase. To that plan I gave my written concurrence: I also signed my name to the agreement to contribute 6d. per share towards liquidating the expenses.

Mr. M'Arthur included the Australian Consols among the companies to whom he proposed to give fresh scrip in some new scheme, in exchange for their own. Mr. Guedalla, in his reply, did not, perhaps, mention the Australian Consols by name, but he lent a sort of conditional sanction to Mr. M'Arthur's scheme; and I cannot consider that it ought to create any astonishment that we should ask whether or not Mr. Guedalla had altered his views with regard to the value of the estate we were seeking to acquire. It appears there is still a "hitch" in the negociations. As the necessary papers are shortly expected, we may, perhaps, hope to get some information ere long. It appears that, although we have no money, Mr. Guedalla refuses to accept 2s. 6d. per share for his interest in the company, and this induces me to hope that he and his committee still think the property a valuable one, and worth trying for.

Old Broad-street, Feb. 26. C. J. E.

MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL.

SIR,—You probably have noticed some letters which have appeared in the *Artizan* lately, condemning the use of yellow metal; and it is, no doubt, a puzzling question to most of your readers,—why it is that, after a test of upwards of 20 years (which has resulted in the adoption of this metal, not only by all British ship-owners, but by nearly all the shipping interest in the world), within the last month it is condemned by one or two individuals as a worthless article?

Three years since, I took out a patent for manufacturing tubes of this metal for boiler flues, and trials were made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the London and North-Western Railway Company, and most of the leading engineers and railway companies in the kingdom, the result of which is that the tubes have been (within the last four months) put into general use by the Admiralty. The London and North-Western Railway Company, after taking some tubes out of the boilers, and carefully examining them, at once entered into a contract with me to take all the tubes they consume; and other trials having shown similar results, have led to the use of the yellow metal tube in preference to ordinary brass. The yellow metal tube can be made and sold at least 1d. per lb. under the common brass tube: hence it is that on the success or failure of it depends the existence of the brass tube-maker. It is, therefore, evident that the unscrupulous will not be particular as to the means to which they resort to prevent public opinion gaining ground in favour of the yellow metal.

There are, no doubt, large quantities of spurious material offered in the market as yellow metal, which in no way resembles the genuine article but in colour and name, and which is valueless except to those who can sell it, having no reputation as manufacturers at stake. It is clear that this is what is described as a drug in the Birmingham market, for genuine old yellow metal is always worth within 1½d. per lb. as much as new; and I am quite ready to give new sheets for any quantity of such old ones at that rate.

The superior qualities which yellow metal has over every other, as regards durability and strength, are so well known to all the shipping interest, that I should not have considered that the remarks of the correspondent of your contemporary required notice; but, as they may not be so well known to the consumers of tubes for locomotive purposes, I shall be glad if you will bring the subject before them, so that they may not be misled as to the real merits of the genuine article.

French Walls, Birmingham, Feb. 27. G. F. MUNTZ, Jun.

NEW MINING DISTRICT IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

SIR,—In your Journal, early in January, in a letter respecting the spathic ore found in the Brendon Hills, Mr. R. Mushet states that in 1846, after several years spent in negociating with Sir Thomas Lethbridge, he got a draft of a lease from his solicitors, Messrs. Rowcliffe, but did not entertain it, and then a Mr. Radley took it in hand; but Mr. Mushet appears to have been totally ignorant that others thought the minerals in that district of consequence, and that I had made an agreement with Sir T. Lethbridge, and was actually at work in 1846, having then commenced the present adit (of about 150 fms., through solid rock), but in consequence of the expensive nature of the ground, and the depression in the iron trade which took place in 1847, I then, with the consent of Sir Thos. Lethbridge, after driving about 50 fms. of the adit, relinquished it. Sir Thomas, a well-known friend to the poor, for the sake of finding employment for the labourers of the parish, occasionally went on with the work, so that at his death about two-thirds of the adit was completed. Shortly after I persuaded my brother to take a lease of the property, being myself engaged opening a lode of red hematite ore I had discovered at Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, which is now being worked.

It took about 12 months to complete the adit, which reached the lode of spathic ore at a depth of 100 ft. from surface, with a width of 19 ft. 8 in., which was then slightly intermixed with copper, more particularly going east, also traces of silver (by Herapath's assay). Going to the west, the lode has been only 2 ft. wide, and then opened again to 7 or 8 ft. wide.

Although Mr. R. Mushet might easily trace the lode 14 miles by old workings on the surface, there was no proof of the thickness of it till it was reached in 1851; nor was the merit of the discovery of this ore due either to Prince Albert, at the Exhibition, or to Mr. R. Mushet, for, in 1846, I went by appointment to Sheffield, to meet Mr. Charles Sanderson, jun., of the eminent firm of Sanderson Brothers and Co., where he showed me a specimen of the spathic ore from Germany, precisely the same as that at Brendon Hills, so that the moment the lode was reached I declared it spathic ore; and as Mr. David Jones, of the iron-works at Bridgewater (a well known practical man), had kindly offered to assay anything for me, I sent him a sample, which he at once assayed, and pronounced it spathic ore, which had never been found in any large body before in England. Several cargoes of the ore were sent to the Tredegar Company, who had the offer of the whole, but either from the quantity of copper it then contained, or from some other cause, they declined taking any more. A cargo was then sent to the Dowlais Company, at 11s. per ton, delivered at Cardiff, who then wanted 300 or 400 tons more, to give it a fair trial, but as they would give only 11s. for what cost 14s., no more was sent them. It was offered to several other parties, none of whom would give a remunerating price; and, in consequence of not meeting with any party who could appreciate all the good qualities of the spathic ore, it was given up as an unprofitable speculation, and was, after a little time, taken by Mr. Rogers, who, I am glad to find, has been more fortunate; and I trust that the Ebbw Vale Company may find it every thing they can wish for, from the spirited way in which they are carrying it on, there is no doubt it will be a great benefit to the district; but not so if Mr. Mushet's calculations of the calcined ore ever being delivered at Newport at 8s. per ton are to be carried out. I fear he has forgotten the cost of getting, or he must have calculated very low wages for miners.

Feb. 22. SMITH TIBBITS.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE REMEDY.

SIR,—As no one doubts the fact of smoke being a nuisance, the only question of present importance is, how to get rid of smoke. Up to the year 1839, various attempts had been made to *burn smoke*. Nothing, certainly, could appear in more strict accordance with common sense than that the same fire that made the smoke might burn the smoke, provided means could be adopted for passing the smoke through the fire by suitable mechanical arrangements. Numerous were the patents taken out with this object, until ingenuity appeared exhausted, and to be, through continual failures, completely paralysed. But, in 1839, Mr. C. Wye Williams gave the first theoretical reasons, and practical demonstration, of the why smoke could not be burnt, and the how smoke might be prevented. His patent invention, well known as the Argand Furnace, became public property in 1853, and may be adopted, either from his treatise *On the Combustion of Coal* (published by Weale, High Holborn), or Dr. Ure's *Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures.*

The principle of the Argand furnace depends on the chemical fact, that it is no matter whether we divide the gas into jets, as in the Argand gas lamps, and supply the air in a body, or whether we divide the air into jets, as in Mr. Williams's Argand furnace, and supply the gas in a body. A principle so universal is naturally capable of very various modes of application, so long as those different modes, by dividing the air, thus mechanically assist in effecting a rapid and complete intermixture of the atmospherical oxygen with the carburetted hydrogen of that rude gas-retort, the furnace.

Last year Lord Palmerston's Act for the suppression of the smoke nuisance came into operation. During two or three months, manufacturers were in great alarm lest their works should be stopped. Then the alarm subsided, by, to them, an agreeable report that there was a "flaw in the Act," and that there would be no prosecutions until the Act was amended. After a lapse of another two or three months, prosecutions began to take place, and then manufacturers aroused from their lethargy, became once more alive to the importance of doing something. Some few put their furnaces in order, while many resorted to such smokeless fuel as coke, or anthracite coal.

From 1839 up to the present period, the great body of engine owners have paid little or no attention to the subject of smoke prevention. They are at this day as ready to believe that smoke can be burnt, or that hot air may be advantageously produced and employed in the same furnace, as they were prior to 1839; and are as little aware of the blunders such false principles involve, as if Mr. Williams had never written on the subject most interesting them, both as regards economy of fuel, and the best means of avoiding imposition. But we need less wonder at neglect in this respect, on the part of those manufacturers who are the smoke makers, when men who affect to have studied the subject "morally, historically, scientifically, and practically," step forth to teach truths of which they themselves have not yet acquired the rudiments. I learn from your Journal, and I have heard the same from other quarters, that several engine proprietors have been fined, not for making smoke, but for not having a properly-constructed furnace to burn its own smoke! Really, this is so monstrous and absurd an infliction on the manufacturer, that it almost appears incredible. To fine a man who burns anthracite, or coke, and makes no smoke, merely because he has not altered his furnace, can only next be improved upon by fining every man having an unaltered furnace, although not lighted! One might reasonably suppose that the sole object of the Act was the suppression of the smoke nuisance under every and all circumstances, and by the appointment of men giving every encouragement to the men and means engaged therein. Yet, I can speak to the following facts, having attended before Mr. Corrie, at the Clerkenwell police-office, on the 16th Feb., to give evidence respecting a furnace at Camden Town:—The solicitor in the case alluded to the smoke of the Model Prison, on which Mr. Bodkin observed, "When you can show a prison to be a manufactory, then we will have it fined for the engine furnace smoke." A precious quibble, indeed! So the Act aims at manufacturers only, who are required to do what cannot, or will not, be done by Government for a prison furnace! The next point I have to notice is, that Mr. Wright, inspecting engineer under the Smoke Nuisance Act, having been sworn, amongst his other evidence, declared that all his practical experience for 20 years, and the practical illustrations afforded by all the best furnaces in London for burning smoke, proved that *hot air* was better than cold air! And when asked about Mr. C. Wye Williams's plan for using cold air in small streams, or jets, he was at some pains both to deprecate that method and to malign Mr. Williams. Now, for a Government officer, addressing the Court on his oath, to be personally abusive of one to whom the subject in question is so largely indebted, is assuredly most discreditable.

But what is to be done to prevent the nuisance, to meet the requirements of the Act, and to avoid prosecutions? The Argand furnace, or any of the numerous imitations of it, will abate the nuisance—the efficiency of any of these plans depending on their construction, the fuel, and the stoking, but not least on the draught. It is very easy to alter any furnace for a few shillings, to satisfy the inspector, who will have furnaces with smokeless fuel made to burn the smoke they do not make. This is to be effected by placing a valve in the bridge below the fire-bars, with a rod or handle along the ash-pit, and a second bridge behind the first bridge, known as Parkes's split bridge. Or another contrivance might be to place a cast-iron box, or inverted tray, 2 or 3 in. deep, on the back of the fire-door, perforated all over with ¼ or ⅜-in. holes, 1 in. apart, and in the door to affix a swing or slide valve, nearly the width of the door, and about 6 in. deep. These two last methods alone are not perfect, but would satisfy the inspector that the proprietor burning smokeless coal had a veritable "parliamentary smoke-burning furnace, as per Act." Whatever temporary infliction the Act may be on the smoke-makers, they must not entirely overlook the blame attaching to themselves, in slumbering over this important subject for the last 16 years, to the detriment of their own interests, and the public health and comfort.

32, *Moorgate-street, Feb.* 27. H. DIRCKS.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in March is 283,675*l.*, against 719,860*l.* in the corresponding month of last year.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.

The second annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, MR. JAMES GARRARD in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, together with the directors' report and the accounts, which are subjoined:—

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the shareholders have twice met your directors, and received from them full explanations of the position and prospects of the company, and resolved, "That it is the opinion of the shareholders present at a meeting of the board, that with the present prospects of the company it is inexpedient to prosecute the undertaking, and that it be recommended to the directors to take such steps as will enable them to wind-up the concern in the most advantageous manner, and to report thereon to the proprietors at a meeting to be called for that purpose." Your directors concured in the propriety of this recommendation, and have proceeded to work up and realise the stocks in hand and discharge the liabilities of the company. The works at Millwall were closed, and the stock there sent to the Tamar to be smelted. It is with great disappointment your directors refer to the accompanying accounts and balance-sheet of the company; but, on the subject of the large losses now shown on account at both works for the last half-year, the directors would beg to remark, that deductions to the amount of 4000*l.* have been made from the previous estimate of the Tamar stock and the furnace bottoms, and the portion of stock sold did not realise the estimate by 1500*l.* The deduction from the last valuation of the Millwall stock amounts to 910*l.* The small stock now in hand is valued with a view to early realisation. For a further explanation on these subjects the directors beg to refer to the report to be presented to the meeting of shareholders by the general manager.

Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 31st *December*, 1854.

TAMAR WORKING ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
DR.—Value of ores, silver, lead, furnace bottoms, and materials in stock, 30th June, 1854	£41,813	11	8
Amount paid for ores, &c., this half-year	10,508	13	5
Amount paid for smelting charges, materials, &c., for same time	3,474	9	2
Sundry charges, including insurance, discount, interest, and commission on sales	981	3	10
Total	£56,777	18	1
CR.—Cash received for silver and lead sold this half-year	£34,732	14	5
Cash received for smelting ores on commission	685	10	2
Value of silver, lead, ores, and materials in stock, Dec. 31, 1854.	14,611	17	3
Balance, being loss on the working for this half-year	6,747	16	3
Total	£56,777	18	1

MILLWALL WORKING ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
DR.—Value of stock on hand, June 30, 1854	£ 6,009	15	11
Amount paid for ores and lead ashes this half-year	479	5	11
Amount paid for sundry charges, including materials, salaries, wages, rent, taxes, &c., for the same time	872	19	7
Total	£ 7,362	1	5
CR.—Cash received for silver, ores, and materials sold, and for work done this half-year	£ 5,096	9	2
Value of ores and materials in stock, Dec. 31, 1854	325	14	9
Amount paid for additions to plant	148	8	7
Balance, being loss on the working this half-year	1,791	8	11
Total	£ 7,362	1	5

General Statement of the Financial Affairs of the Company, Dec. 31, 1854.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DR.—Deposit account, amount received				£50,000	0	0
Outstanding accounts and bills payable for Tamar				13,987	5	2
Ditto for Millwall				284	18	5
Outstanding accounts, London office				186	10	6
Dividends unpaid				14	12	6
Total				£64,473	6	7
CR.—Amount paid for plant at Tamar and Millwall				£30,768	15	9
Amount of preliminary expenses				1,942	11	8
Value of stock at Tamar, Dec. 31, 1854	£14,611	17	3			
Ditto at Millwall	325	14	9=	14,937	12	0
Outstanding accounts and bills receivable, Tamar	446	16	1			
Ditto ditto Millwall	3,899	11	2=	4,046	7	3
Cash balances in hand, and at bankers				1,149	6	10
Balance carried down				11,328	13	1
Total				£64,473	6	7

Balance brought down .... £11,328 13s. 1d.

The accounts of the Tamar Works show a loss of 6747*l.* 16s. 3d.; and those of the Millwall Works also a loss of 1791*l.* 8s. 11d. The disbursements at the London office amount to 187*l.* 9s. 2d.; and the balance of the general statement to the 31st Dec., 1854, is a total loss of 11,328*l.* 13s. 1d.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he knew nothing more agreeable than a chairman's duty, when he had to present favourable accounts to shareholders; but that when he appeared before them with such very unsatisfactory accounts as the present, he thought his task anything but a pleasant one, although he must remark that the directors' loss was considerably the greatest, and that they were losers of thousands instead of hundreds. The accounts were very different from what they were in 1853, and he thought he then had a right to conclude, from the prospects before them, they had reason to hope for success. But they had been led into expenses which might have been avoided, and it is to that more than anything else that he attributed the present unsatisfactory state. He held out to them that they had an efficient staff, but with all their watchfulness they had not carried out what they expected. They were none of them working smelters, but the accounts had been kept with the greatest care, and they consequently were not in fault that their views had not been carried out. That the Tamar works were purchased for less than the company was charged he did not deny, but they were purchased by two persons from the Tamar Company, and he was one of the purchasers. They entered into the responsibility for the whole of the works, and took possession on the 1st of January; and although they did not sell them for the same as they gave, he contended that it was not likely that they should have incurred the entire responsibility without any expectation of gain. But before moving the adoption of the report, he should be happy to answer any question which might be put to him; but Mr. Johnson would read his reports, and he had no doubt he could give better explanations than himself.

Mr. P. N. JOHNSON stated that he did not wish to say that under his entire direction the works would have progressed more satisfactorily, but he held medical certificates which would prove that out of the 24 months he had been 13 months incapacitated by ill health. He would answer any questions put to him, but in the first place he thought it best to read his reports. He then read the following reports:—

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION WORKS, SHOWING GENERAL CAUSES OF FAILURE.

As one of the promoters of the company, I have thought it best to submit my observations to writing, in order that the explanations given of the non-success of the undertaking in which we are all interested may be clearly understood, as well as to give the proprietary a clear knowledge of the origin and causes of failure of our company, and hope that, by so doing, every proprietor will see that no joint-stock undertaking could be more legitimate, both from the actual business in hand, and great prospects at the period of its commencement, and that the causes of failure were not under the control of, or anticipated by, the promoters, or the subsequent acts of the directors.

At the period of the promoters offering the works to the public as a joint-stock undertaking, those in Devonshire were in full and profitable working, and had been so for more than 12 months. The works at Millwall, as far as preparing ore for the market, and smelting and refining rich qualities of ore, &c., were not only complete, but had no less than 400 tons of ore under preparation, with the prospect and promises of the largest importers of ore to patronise the works. It was, therefore, anticipated by the promoters, that by arranging for the purchase of both works, they would, with sufficient capital, be worked to great advantage, the richer class of ores being reduced in London, and the poorer sorts (after the profit in preparing them) be either purchased in public competition, or smelted on commission at the Devon works. And such was the prospect of greatly increased business, that at the suggestion of the largest importers of silver ores, a great expenditure has since been made, in order to meet such extended increase and extension, but in which, I regret to say, we have been disappointed; and the unexampled high price of coals, labour, and freight, and the opposition we have had to contend with from other smelters and coal owners, have been partly the cause of the results shown.

I trust it will thus be seen that, although the operations of the company have been unsuccessful, the proprietary will feel it has been caused from adverse and unforeseen circumstances, and that, from the prospects at the period of the works being taken up, it was one of the most legitimate undertakings for a joint-stock company.

I would observe that the causes of non-success have been—

1. The disappointed expectations of sufficient ores to keep the Millwall Works going on, and the great labour cost and outlay for the expected business to be conducted on a larger scale, as represented by merchants and importers.

2. The depreciated prices obtained for lead from the market prices at the period when the ores producing it were purchased.

3. The high price of coals, labour, and freight, without being able to charge a corresponding extra price for smelting, from the competition of other establishments.

4. The not having the advantage of smelting or returning charges on lead ores used for reduction, in consequence of not being able to sell the lead produced at remunerative prices.

5. Great extra waste of lead, from being obliged to use the lead over again in smelting silver ores, in consequence of not being able to purchase lead ore, from non-sale of market lead.

6. Unaccountable loss of silver, as shown by difference of purchases and sales, amounting to more than 20,000 ounces, but part of which has been proved to exist in the furnace bottoms.

7. Great competition with other smelting establishments, who have reduced the returning charges from 25 to 30 per cent., for both lead and silver ores, from what they were previous to the company's operations.

8. The not making a call upon the shareholders, which would have rendered us more independent in sales of lead, and enabled us to employ some of the plant to advantage which has been dormant.

MR. P. N. JOHNSON'S STATEMENT.

In the present unexpected and discouraging position of the company's affairs, when shareholders may reasonably require frank and full explanations upon the subject, I trust I may be permitted to offer my individual explanations to the shareholders. Previous to the formation of this company, myself and partner, Mr. Matthey, with others, were owners of works at Millwall for grinding and smelting silver ores and other mineral produce. The works were fully adequate to the conducting of a considerable and profitable business, and complete in every respect with machinery, furnaces, and appliances. It being considered that they would work to greater advantages in conjunction with the Tamar Smelting-Works, a public company was proposed to carry the plan out with efficiency by the command of extended capital, and

the Millwall Works were sold by the proprietors, with the goodwill and profits of business on hand; and it can be satisfactorily shown, that at the price which they were to receive, and with the continuance of prices then given for preparing and smelting silver ores, the state of business which existed in January, 1853, and the realisation of that support which was promised, the works would have returned a large profit. Messrs. Tyrie and Garrard agreed to join the Tamar Works to the Millwall Works, and the whole were offered at the price of 23,000*l.* for the two properties. The same observations made upon the purchase of the Millwall Works, with regard to the profit which might reasonably be expected, applies equally to the purchase of the Tamar Works. It may be added that the three directors who had no beneficial interest in the properties, visited both works, and inspected the same. I have, in a separate paper, stated and described minutely the circumstances, the depreciated prices, with the altered state of business, which have occasioned the heavy losses sustained by the company, and I have shown that these losses were due to circumstances over which the directors had no control.

Mr. C. Burls, jun., enquired the price that was actually given for the Millwall works? But as the chairman used every endeavour to avoid giving a direct answer, by stating that the sum given for the two works was 23,000*l.*, and that as the Tamar works cost 11,500*l.* the Millwall works, of course, cost the same, he (Mr. Burls, jun.) observed that, although the chairman had offered to answer any question put to him, the first question they asked they could not get an answer to, and he contended that it was absolutely necessary that it should be answered, as he thought the difference between the price given for the works and the price which the company was charged was the secret of all their misfortunes. If half the truth had been brought forward with the prospectus, they would not have been in the position they now were; but, in point of fact, a great deal too much had been given for the works, and the simple question he wished answered was, what was the actual price which the former proprietors received?

The Chairman said that they were rather severe, and that he protested against any imputations on his character. He did not consider that the works were too dear; and he should not have bought more shares if he had not had confidence in the undertaking. He and Mr. Tyrie bought the Tamar Works for 7500*l.*, and they considered that if they took one year's profit, they would not be taking anything exorbitant. He (the chairman) held 2000 shares for nothing; but it must be recollected the concern was theirs, and that at the time the works were purchased there was no company formed.

Mr. P. D. Hadow said, they wanted to know the data on which the purchase was effected. They now demanded to know the amount that was paid for the Millwall Works, as they found that the hopes held out to them were held out by those very gentlemen who were themselves the sellers. If it was a proper price that had been given they would be willing to stand by it.

The Chairman said that they bought the Tamar Works, and did not know whether they could ever bring out the company.

A Shareholder observed, that Mr. Johnson ought to answer the question.

Mr. Burls stated that until that moment he did not think the chairman wished to keep them in the dark. Mr. Garrard would have them think that the responsibility which he and Mr. Tyrie undertook entitled them to the sum they had taken for themselves, although he (Mr. Burls) could prove that there was not the slightest responsibility incurred, for the company was provisionally registered on the 12th Jan., 1853, and neither the Millwall nor the Tamar Works were conveyed to them until after that day.

Mr. Johnson stated that the amount received for the Millwall Works was 7500*l.*; and, on being questioned with regard to the remainder, stated that it had been received by himself, Mr. Matthey (his partner), and a third party interested, for estimated value of goodwill and profits.

It was then proposed to adjourn the ordinary meeting, and proceed to the business of that specially convened for the purpose of winding-up the company, which was carried.—A lengthened discussion followed, during which several resolutions were proposed, but not carried, the chairman appearing to do all in his power to have the resolution so worded that the entire control of winding-up should be placed in the hands of the directors; but, as the shareholders were decidedly averse to this measure, it was ultimately proposed by Mr. P. D. Hadow, seconded by Mr. C. Burls, jun., and carried unanimously,—"That it is expedient this company be dissolved; and the directors be requested to invite tenders for the sale of the property and plant; the committee of shareholders to be associated with the directors in carrying out that object, subject to the confirmation of the proprietors."

A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings, and both meetings stand adjourned until the 13th instant, at the same times and place.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING WORKS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE TAMAR MINES, &c.

BY MR P. N. JOHNSON.

As late general manager of the Tamar Mines and Smelting Works, I consider it is due to myself, as well as the shareholders, to give some account of my stewardship, and I beg to say it is not with any view but that of a plain, straightforward statement, leaving others to judge how far I may have benefited the undertakings, and also to show how far the success of all mines are dependent upon the returning charges made or deducted by smelters, confining myself to the operations of the Tamar Mines.

It is now about twelve years ago that these mines were in debt, and great state of poverty, when as director, and large shareholder at that time, I proposed altering the management, and undertook to superintend it myself at half the salary of the former superintendent, by appointing a person well acquainted with the mine as resident agent, and altering the system of operations. The mine was out of debt, in a more efficient state of working, and paid a dividend within twelve months.

I then gave my attention to the high returning charges we were paying for smelting the ore, or, in other words, the very low price we were obtaining for the ores, in comparison with the market value of the lead and silver contents, which I found to be, on the average of twelve months, more than 9*l.* per ton. I, therefore, called on the late Dr. Somers, who was then the proprietor of the Tamar Smelting Works, endeavouring to come to some arrangement as to the scale of returning charges, when he made the offer of the works to the company, which, after much bargaining in regard to price, was purchased by the company, myself undertaking to superintend them on a small salary, and that the mine should never pay more than 7*l.* 10s. per ton for returning charges, calculating the market value of the lead and silver contents by assay.

A capital was raised for this purpose by the issue of new shares, the holders to be entitled to 50 per cent. profit should the operations succeed, and which was paid, leaving the capital as first created; and the balance of account at the end of 4½ years showed that an advantage or profit had been made, of about 15,000*l.* or 16,000*l.*

At this period, the Duchy of Cornwall (who were the lords of the mine) required that we should put the ores for sale to public competition, which was done, ourselves buying the greatest part in such competition, and at once protecting the mine, and enabling several dividends to be paid on the joint undertakings.

The success of the works (being obliged to publish them as a public company) induced some four or five other parties to establish smelting works, and the competition was very great, which, with the losses, by bad debts of more than 5000*l.*, by the sale of lead and silver, rendered the proprietors dissatisfied, and desirous of discontinuing the works, if a purchaser could be found for them. In 1851, however, the new feature was introduced in this, as well as other establishments, of smelting foreign silver ores; and in the last six months of that year a profit on the works was shown; in the first six months of 1852, on a capital of 9600*l.*, a nett profit was shown of 896*l.*; and in the last six months of that year, a nett profit on the same capital was shown of 1587*l.*, or equal to 33 per cent. on the capital for the last six months, or equal to nearly 26 per cent. in the whole year. The capital of the company not being sufficient, they were obliged to borrow money, which, with interest, &c., the necessity of discounting bills for lead sales, and incidental expenses, amounted in the year to 1150*l.*, showing a gross income for 1852 of 3633*l.*

Finding that the new feature of smelting foreign silver ores showed an increasing profitable result, and having very great promises of business from nearly all the importers of silver ore, I proposed the purchase of the works to the promoters of the present company; and after arranging for the purchase of the establishment at Millwall, formed the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company.

The moneys for the sale of the works, and the accumulated capital, was paid to the shareholders of the Tamar Mines as dividend of 2*l.* per share, in all 19,200*l.*, leaving the mine out of debt, and in an efficient state of working. It would be difficult to define what proportion of any ordinary dividends accrued from the combination of the works with the mine, from the extra prices obtained for the ores, but it will be seen that, with the bonus first paid, and the capital returned, the smelting works had done well.

P.S. I must, in justice to myself, say that all, and more than all, moneys I have received for management of mines and smelting works, have been spent in educating the children of the miners and workmen, and relieving the wants and necessities of those who needed it, in misfortune or old age, in the neighbourhood of the mines and works.

KILBRICKEN MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate, on Monday, Mr. J. Enson in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said that the only business they would have to consider, in addition to that of a routine character, would be the appointment of a secretary for the ensuing three months. At that part of the business he intended to vacate the chair, as he purposed to offer himself as a candidate for the appointment. But before they proceeded to the business of the meeting, he should state that there had been some delay in calling them together; that delay the committee had thought would have enabled them to lay before the shareholders a more comprehensive statement of accounts, as well as a more detailed report of their present and future prospects. They were anxious to present something of a more tangible nature, and it was solely with that view that they had not convened the meeting at an earlier period. The statement of accounts showed an available balance to the credit of the company of 1241*l.* 6s. 4d., assuming all calls to be paid, and upon which there was a sum of 462*l.* 10s. still due, but he apprehended no difficulty in the payment of them. The report of Capt. John Paull, which was dated Feb. 22, was satisfactory, although somewhat circumscribed, but this arose from a partial suspension of the workings, owing to the severe weather. Capt. Paull had reported "that the underground operations in September were limited, and were totally suspended in December." The weather being so unfavourable, this was the most prudent course. The captain then went on to state that "the engineering staff had been fully at work, putting the engine in proper repair, every part of which had to be re-set and fixed. Everything connected with the engine was now in perfect order, and would be the means of greatly economising the consumption of fuel." This was of great importance, for he (the chairman) believed that one-half of the fuel which had hitherto been consumed on this mine was in consequence of the bad and imperfect manner in which the engine was originally put together. They had dressed 2 tons of lead, and 20 tons of blende, in addition to the samplings already on hand. With respect to future operations, Captain Paull observed that he expected to cut the lode south of the 20 fathom level. This was a lode which the shareholders would bear in mind was worth 60*l.* per fathom.

Mr. Turner: Did not the contractor for the drain undertake to pay a fine in the event of it not being completed according to the terms of his agreement by a certain time?

The Chairman: Yes; but if he had attempted to have done any work during the severe weather it would have been but very imperfectly done, and the committee thought, therefore, it would be better to deal leniently with him, and enlarge the time for the completion of the work.

Mr. Turner: He has not thrown up his contract?

Mr. Hoppe: No; we hold money in hand, and have very good security.

Mr. Turner: Have you any idea when the works will be completed?

Mr. Hoppe: By April.

Mr. Turner: Was there not something said at the last meeting about asking the landlord to reduce the dues?

The Chairman: The subject was broached, but the landlord had since made so many concessions that they could not well ask for more favours.

Mr. Turner expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

The Chairman said he would not ask the meeting to adopt the accounts, but merely to receive them, as the books had not been posted up, and, therefore, there might be a few inaccuracies. He believed the balance to be nearly correct, and the cash was now in the hands of the bankers. They would, therefore, receive the statement of accounts, subject to further investigation by the committee and auditors to be appointed.

A resolution was passed to that effect.

The Chairman said he had now to lay upon the table that which they never before possessed—viz., the lease and assignment. Their next business would be to name a day for a special meeting for the purpose of forfeiting the shares of those whose calls were in arrears and unpaid. They were not actually in want of money, but it was better to keep the mine solvent, and he had no doubt that the whole of the calls in arrear would be paid before the next general meeting.—A special meeting for the forfeiture of shares was fixed for the 26th March, at two o'clock.

The Chairman having vacated the chair, it was, at the request of the meeting, occupied by Mr. Hoppe, who said they were aware of the circumstances which rendered it necessary to elect a secretary, to conduct the future business of the company. Mr. Ensor was the only candidate for the appointment, and his abilities were so well known that it was unnecessary to say anything in commendation either of them or the energy and zeal which he had so often shown for the advantage of the shareholders in whatever undertaking he happened to be connected with. He had, therefore, much pleasure in submitting Mr. Ensor's name to the meeting, and to move that he be the secretary of the company for the ensuing three months. The only question was whether, as Mr. Ensor was on the committe, the meeting were of opinion that he ought to resign that office, and confine his attention solely to the duties of secretary He (Mr. Hoppe) was certainly of opinion that a secretary ought not to be a member of the board. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Turner entirely concurred with Mr. Hoppe: he did not think the two appointments desirable or consistent.

Mr. Ensor said that he was only desirous of serving the shareholders, and promoting to the utmost of his ability the prosperity of the company, and that, if it was the wish of the company, he would withdraw from the committee.

Mr. Minton remarked that nothing had been said with regard to prohibiting the future secretary from holding shares of the company. He intended nothing personal or offensive to Mr. Ensor, whose high character they all appreciated, but he thought the system bad, and that it ought not to exist.

Mr. Ensor quite agreed with Mr. Minton, and thought the system ought to be entirely abolished. (Hear, hear.) He was not seeking this office from ambition, or sinister motives, but with a desire to serve the company. There were many objections to be urged against the practice referred to, and which he himself had publicly deprecated; but he thought, after all, that much depended upon the character of the party appointed to the office. He believed, however, that as a general principle, if the practice were prohibited it would greatly contribute to the security of the mining interest. He would not, however, place such restraint upon the secretary only, but upon the whole of the officers and agents of the company. As far as he was concerned, he would most willingly conform to the wishes of the shareholders, and for the future would cease to hold any shares in any company to which he was the secretary. (Applause.) And they would bear in mind that as he was appointed for three months only, they would have no difficulty in dispensing with services at the termination of that period.

Mr. Ensor was then elected as secretary, and a resolution was passed that no agent or servant of the company shall be allowed to have shares standing in his name.

Messrs. Turner, Libri, Byron, Northern, and Hoppe, were then elected a committee of management for the ensuing three months: after which the meeting separated.

WHEAL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday last, at Salvador House, Bishopsgate, Mr. Jas. Enson in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the previous meeting, the statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance in favour of the company of 1082*l.* 5s., and the total amount of assets over liabilities, assuming everything to have been paid up to Dec. last, to be 1902*l.* 9s. 6d.

The Chairman said he would not ask the meeting to confirm the accounts, but merely to receive them, as he must candidly confess that he had no very great faith in their accuracy. It was necessary they should proceed with caution, the affairs of the company having been thrown into great disorder and confusion, in consequence of the suspension of payment by Mr. Stainsby. Whatever was brought forward to-day should be referred to a committee, who would deal with the same as in their opinion most judicious. At a meeting of certain of the shareholders, which was held on the 13th of February, it was resolved that a statement of accounts should be prepared, and that Mr. Stainsby be requested to hand over the balance by two o'clock the next day; and that on receipt of such balance, or any other sum of money due to the company, the secretary, *pro tem.*, should pay the same into the hands of the bankers; but it was, perhaps, almost superfluous to say that up to the present time they had not succeeded in getting any portion of the balance due and owing by Mr. Stainsby. In the statement before them, Mr. Stainsby admitted a balance of 644*l.* 6s. 11d.; but he (the chairman) charged him with owing the company 1300*l.* Seeing the present position of the company, and the encouraging prospects of the mine, it would be necessary to take immediate steps to relieve them from their present temporary embarrassments. This might be done by subscribing a sufficient sum of money as a loan to the company. A sum of about 400*l.* was required, and to which he should be happy to contribute 150*l.* The committee would thoroughly investigate the accounts previously to the next special meeting, and would lay the result before the shareholders; and he would only add that he should have much pleasure in answering any questions which the meeting might feel disposed to put to him, with a view to elicit further information.

The following is the report of Capt. Thomas Carpenter, and Mr. W. Watson, purser:—"South Lode: The engine-shaft is sunk 3½ fms. below the 52 fm. level, and the lode just intersected. We shall not see much of the lode until about the end of March. We have driven about 100 fms. in the 30, 40, and 52 fm. levels, and with the exception of a few good stones of copper ore occasionally, the lode has been rather hard and unproductive. We, therefore, suspended the driving these levels, and resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft by nine men, at 22*l.* per fm.; as we feel satisfied a greater depth must be reached before a productive lode can be expected. We are stoping the back of the 52 fm. level by four men, at 4*l.* per fm., and the lode is worth 8*l.* per fm.—North Lode: About 80 fms. west of Arthur boundary is Ensor's shaft, sinking by nine men, at 11*l.* per fm., on the course of the lode; this shaft is down 6½ fms. below the 41 fm. level. We intend to drive east and west at the depth of 54 fms. from surface, as this will be on a level with the 35 fathom level in Arthur. The lode in the shaft is yielding good stones of rich grey and yellow copper ore, and daily improving. The 41 has been driven 20 fms. east; the first 11 fms. through a productive lode, and which is equally good both in the back and bottom of the level. The lode then became poor, in which state it continued for a few fathoms, but we can safely value it now at 10*l.* per fathom, with every appearance of a further improvement; while the price for driving is 3*l.* 10s. per fm. The matrix of this lode in the 41 is of the most congenial description. There is no doubt of our having a valuable property; still, however, we must have time to perfect our machinery, &c., and to open levels east and west; it will not tend to any very profitable result to take away the ore prematurely. The new 22 in. cylinder engine, for drawing and crushing, including crusher complete, is being constructed by Messrs. Mare and Co., of Plymouth, and the chains for drawing the stuff from both shafts by Messrs. W. West and Sons, of St. Blazey. By next general meeting our machinery will be complete, or nearly so. Due diligence and economy shall be used in everything. We have 250*l.* worth of ore at surface, and hope to sample several hundred pounds worth by Aug. next."

The Chairman then moved that the report and accounts now read be received, and that the accounts be referred to a committee, with full powers to investigate, and take such measures respecting the same as they shall deem expedient and beneficial to the company's interest.

The motion having been carried, the Chairman said he would now ask the attention of the meeting to a resolution empowering a committee to negociate for the reserved ground between the Wheal Arthur and Wheal Edward Mines; by which they would not only get better ventilation but better returns. The Wheal Arthur company, at their last meeting, passed a resolution similar to that which he would now present to this meeting. He understood that Mr. Rosewarne, a gentleman from Cornwall, well acquainted with both setts, was in attendance, and would inform the meeting that the granting of this additional piece of ground was of the greatest importance to this company. The terms of the resolution were in conformity with an arrangement made with the Duchy officers. Mr. W. Watson had waited upon those gentlemen, and although he had great difficulties to contend with, in consequence of the irregularity with which Mr. Stainsby had conducted affairs with the Duchy officers, he succeeded in obtaining a promise of the grant of the 5 fms. of reserve land required; and if they drove up the Arthur levels they would be touching the ore at both ends instead of one. The resolution having been carried—

The Chairman next directed the attention of the meeting to the appointment of a committee for the next three months, and Messrs. Libri, Seward, Northern, Nelson, and Ensor, were unanimously elected.

Mr. Birdsey suggested the payment to the committee of a moderate sum for their services, as they would have very important business to transact, and their duties were likely to be very laborious; another reason why he thought they ought to receive some compensation for their loss of time, cab hire, and other incidental expenses, was that it was quite certain the company was now on the eve of making this a very productive mine.

Mr. Libri had seen that where committees were not paid there was great difficulty in getting them to attend. He had been a member of the Kilbricken Mine, and when there were four present he got 10s., and for this sum, in consequence of the number of shares which he held, he paid 12s. 6d.; when there were five in attendance he fared worse, for he then got only 8s. for his 12s. 6d. (Laughter.)

After some further conversation, it was proposed that the committee receive a sum of 10*l.* for their services for the next three months, but the amount was ultimately increased to 15*l.*

The Chairman said that the London and County Bank were nominated by the shareholders on the 13th of Feb.; and that they were selected because the committee had found them disposed to render greater facilities to the mining interest than any other bank of the present day. Shareholders, therefore, who had received the last notice to pay their arrears of calls to Mr. Stainsby, would understand that all moneys must now be paid into the hands of the bankers.

Mr. W. Watson, in reply to the chairman, said he had advanced 330*l.* 13s. 1d. for wages, &c., and that on Monday he should have to pay 205*l.* 19s. 4d.; he had received a sum of 72*l.*, and which would be deducted the amount due to him.

Mr. Barnard announced the receipt of 48*l.* on the part of company.

The Chairman offered to advance 150*l.* as already mention, and the other members of the committee immediately contributed the difference, making together 400*l.*, independently of the money received by Mr. Watson and Mr. Barnard.

In reply to the chairman, Mr. Watson said they had now about 240*l.* worth of ore at surface, and that as soon as the dressing-floors, which were being constructed, were completed they would very shortly after obtain 250*l.* worth more. They were having an engine made for the purpose of drawing the stuff and crushing ore; the cost of engine, delivered and erected, would be about 1000*l.* It would be at work about April, and by the next meeting the mine would be in a very prosperous condition; but the shareholders must not expect the ore to be taken away as fast as they open the ground. There was no reason to suppose other than that this mine would be as productive as Wheal Arthur; in fact the ore was richer, and could be wrought at less expense, or quite as economically.

The Chairman passed a high eulogium on the management of Mr. Watson, who had, when the mine was in jeopardy, saved the operations from being suspended, and which was, in a great measure, owing to the implicit confidence placed in his integrity by the merchants and others, and to his indomitable perseverance, for which he was entitled to their warmest thanks.

Several shareholders expressed their concurrence in these views, and passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Watson for his valuable services. A similar compliment was paid to Capt. T. Carpenter and to Capt. East.

Mr. Watson thanked the meeting for their expression of confidence, and believing, as he did, that they had a valuable property, it should be no fault of his if it did not prove so.

The Chairman said, there could be no doubt that they had a valuable property, and it would be a pity to have it perilled in any way. Mr. Rosewarne, to whom he had previously alluded, had known the Wheal Edward for years, and could tell the meeting something about it of a very positive character.

Mr. Rosewarne said he had known the mine for the last ten years, and had watched it very minutely up to the present. He was very happy to see the arrangement with Wheal Arthur as to the reserve ground. On the south lode they had fine indications. The north lode would bring from 18*l.* to 20*l.* a ton; there was scarely anything equal to it in the whole county. He spoke in high terms of Capt. East, and moved a vote of thanks to him.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Rosewarne that Capt. East was a most active man, and fully entitled to the thanks of the shareholders.

Mr. Enson then vacated his seat as chairman, which was supplied by Mr. Ford, who proposed him (Mr. Ensor) has secretary, and that the company be removed to his office. The motion having been unanimously carried—

Mr. Enson thanked the shareholders for their expression of esteem and confidence, and hoped it would be in his power to render the company essential service. It was with that feeling he had felt desirous of taking upon himself the duties of secretary; because he believed he had influence that would be of importance in successfully carrying out the objects of the undertaking.

A vote of thanks to the committee terminated the proceedings.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at Mr. Eley's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,

Mr. William T. Gooch in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed, the Secretary read the following report of the committee:—

At the last general meeting, it was unanimously agreed that the time had arrived when the interests of the adventurers required the immediate purchase of stamping machinery. It will be remembered that Mr. Harvey, who was present, suggested the purchase of a small engine, which he had in view, and which he recommended, on the ground that it would at any rate enable us to prove the mine, and set at rest any doubts which might exist as to the value of the ore ground laid open. Captain Pascoe urged very strongly on your committee the necessity of acquiring more extensive machinery, adding that the quantity of ore discovered, and the daily successful development of the mine, would supply double the amount of work which the engine proposed to be purchased was capable of effecting. Your committee had frequent consultations upon the subject, and, after mature deliberation, determined to avail themselves of the offer made through Mr. Harvey. The reasons which guided them in their decision may be shortly stated—viz., the very low price at which the purchase was effected, the opportunity which would thus be afforded of proving the value of the ore, and the after use which could be made of the engine for winding purposes, in the event of more extensive stamping machinery being required. This contingency is one which, your committee are happy to inform you, is most likely to occur, and it affords them much gratification to be enabled to congratulate the shareholders upon the present position and future prospects of the adventure. The late severe weather, for the time being, put a stop to all surface operations: a favourable change having occurred, the captain has received instructions to expedite the erection of the stamping machinery with all possible dispatch. That completed, regular monthly sales of tin will take place; and your committee feel great pleasure at the near approach of the time when your balance-sheets may be expected to show a balance of profit over expenditure.

The following report, from the captain of the mines, was then read:—

Feb. 24.—Since the last general meeting we have sunk the engine-shaft 6 fms., and have secured the same to bottom: we hope to sink it to the 40 fathom level by about the middle of next month, should the ground continue as favourable for sinking as at present, then I should propose to fix a plunger lift there; this done, I propose to drive north to cut the great tin lode (4 fathoms driving I should think would reach it); also, to drive south to cut Gooch's lode; having had to drive 22 fathoms at the 20 fathom level to reach this lode, I should from its underlie, think we should reach it at the 40 fathom level by driving 18 fathoms, and the discovery made in the 20 will warrant the outlay. In the 30 fathom level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, with a kindly appearance. In the 30 east the lode is at present disordered by a large floor of spar; we have driven 14 fathoms in this level, 10 fathoms of which is tribute ground. The winze sinking below the 20 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is sunk about 5 fathoms; the lode here is 4 feet wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the 10 south, by the flookan, we have cut the caunter part of the lode we have been so long seeking; having only just cut it, and being so close to the flookan, it is disordered, but it contains tin, and has a far better appearance than the other part of it to the west of the flookan; it has lifted the water down out of the new shaft, which will thus enable us to resume sinking there. I may here observe that this shaft is absolutely necessary for the purpose of ventilation; we have cut it down, secured it to the adit, and sunk 5 fathoms below that level. In the 20 south, by the flookan, we have not yet cut the caunter part of the lode; we have driven 24 fms., and are daily expecting to reach it. Having cut it in the 10, there is, of course, no doubt of its being before us here also: we find the lode heaved 35 fathoms. A heave of this kind is rather unusual in this district, except with this flookan, which has intersected lodes in other mines, such as Alfred Consols, Wheal Tremayne, East Godolphin, and Wheal Vor. We have cut down Eley's shaft, and have secured, cased, and divided it, from surface nearly to 8 fathoms below the adit; we have also put down pitwork, rods, &c.; we have likewise connected the flat-rods with the engine; these are working very satisfactorily; here we have a lode 8 feet wide. A short time since, and for about 2 fms. the lode declined in value, but for the last 4 feet it has again greatly improved, and is worth 15*l.* per fathom. Should our prospects here be realised, I propose, after we are down 10 fathoms, to cut a plat and to continue sinking; also to put men to drive east and west in the 10 fathom level. A stamps and burning-house are what are now needed to enable us to commence returns. In consequence of the long-continued frost, we have been scarcely enabled to make any progress with the stamps' engine-house or floors; should the weather next week be favourable, the house will be ready for the engineers to commence putting in the engine, and you may depend upon my using all diligence in getting the stamps to work.—Peter Pascoe.

Feb. 26.—I am happy to inform you that the lode in the 30 fathom level east has greatly improved since my report on the 24th.—Peter Pascoe.

Subjoined are the accounts submitted to the meeting:—

Dr.—Costs for October	£218	18	5				
Merchants' bills for October	46	16	10 =	£265	15	3
Costs for November	203	13	9				
Merchants' bills for November	92	10	2 =	296	3	11
Costs for December	259	6	2				
Merchants' bills for December	84	0	6 =	343	6	8
Cost of stamping-engine, bought of the Carbona Mine adventurers				200	0	0
Bankers' collecting charges on country draft				0	1	6
Balance in favour of mine				691	6	11
Total				£1796	14	3
Cr.—Balance from last account				£469	17	11
Call on 168 shares, restored per resolution of last general meeting				21	0	0
Call on 10,285 shares, at 2s. 6d.				1285	12	6
Sale of copper ore				15	1	10
Interest				5	2	0
Total				£1795	14	3

Liabilities—*Nil.* | Assets—Cash at bankers ... £691 6 11

Mr. Tredinnick, after having made certain enquiries of the purser as to the state and condition of the mine, enquired of the secretary what was the price the company was paying for candles?

Mr. Eley declined to answer, without reference to the books.

Mr. Tredinnick said he put the question, in consequence of a letter he found when at the mine, and which he brought away, stating he should read it at the meeting.

Mr. Pullein requested that the letter might be read to the meeting, adding that he thought no officer of the company ought to be allowed to deal in the shares, such a course, if permitted, leading to abuses detrimental to the interests of the adventurers.

The Chairman read the letter, as follows: "Leiant, Feb. 14, 1855.—Dear Sir: Don't order anything from Higgs any more. If you want any candles, grease, oil, &c., order it of Mr. Brumby, Penzance. Higgs and Son won't take any shares, and I expect Brumby will. Have you ordered any axle? If you have not: do not do so. I wish for Holman to make it; and if he can make it cheaper than Harvey, he shall do so. He has offered me a 16-head axle, four heads in a coffer, lifting five times in a round, gudgeons and bearings all complete, for 54*l.* If you can run down to Penzance to-morrow, we shall see Holman there, and can talk this over. I expect to be there in the course of the day. Try to come there. Your's, very truly, J. Hollow." Addressed to Capt. Pascoe.

Mr. Hollow (the purser) said, he was very glad the letter was read entire, for he thought every candid person would come to a very different conclusion to that which Mr. Tredinnick had endeavoured to induce the shareholders to arrive at. The facts were very simple, and shortly stated. The late purser, when he resigned the appointment, was a holder of shares, and had expressed to him his intention of selling the same. He (Mr. Hollow) having the interests of the mine at heart, and wishing to prevent the shares being offered publicly in the market, thought he was doing the company a service in placing them among residents in the county. He was glad that the letter of which Mr. Tredinnick had so unjustifiably possessed himself had been read at length, as in it were contained reasons which proved that the adventurers might rely upon orders for materials being given to those merchants only who supplied the best articles at the cheapest rate. In disposing of the shares belonging to the late purser, he had not secured sixpence for himself. If he had erred, it was in allowing his zeal to outrun his judgment, and he could assure the meeting that they should never, in any single instance, find him jobbing in the shares.

Mr. Harding said, he fully concurred in the remarks that had been made against allowing officers of the company to become dealers in shares, and he, for one, should be glad if a resolution were passed, prohibiting all such officers being even shareholders, as this would prevent the possibility of the abuses reprehended occurring.

Mr. Hollow: If such a resolution be proposed, I shall be happy to second it.

Mr. Tredinnick: The captain does not pay proper attention to his duties; he was absent from the mine when I visited it a short time since.

Mr. Eley: This is a very unfair attack upon Capt. Pascoe. Mr. Tredinnick knows very well that he was absent on the business of the mine, and for the express purpose of purchasing materials connected with the erection of the stamping engine.

Mr. Hollow: I can, from my own personal knowledge, corroborate this statement.

Mr. Tredinnick contended that the committee did not deserve the confidence of the adventurers, knowing very little of the concerns of the mine, and meeting only once a month; that the captain was incapable; and that neither the secretary nor the purser were such as conduced to the interests of the company. Only last week, he sent a broker to the secretary, to offer him shares, and his reply was that he would not deal even at 1s. per share.

Mr. Eley: This is quite true, and I have the same reply to give to any broker sent to me by Mr. Tredinnick. I am not a dealer, nor do I wish to become one. Mr. Tredinnick knows very well that he has endeavoured to fasten upon me the accusation of jobbing in shares, and for that purpose he has sent parties to me more than once with offers to purchase, but has failed to entrap me.

Mr. Tredinnick said the captain's antecedents were not in his favour, and that in the management of a mine some years back he had allowed himself to do that for which he was afterwards compelled to make an apology in the *Mining Journal*, and Mr. R. R. Michell had, as a reward for his subserviency to his views, appointed him to his present situation.

Mr. J. H. Turner said this was too bad. Mr. Tredinnick had, in order to induce him to become a shareholder in the mine, spoken of Capt. Pascoe in the very highest

terms, both as a practical miner and an honest man; and now, when it suited his purpose, and to secure the substitution of some agent of his own, he turned round and made statements totally opposite.

Mr. F. Q. Turner: The shareholders need not be told that all this agitation on the part of Mr. Tredinnick is for objects of his own, totally foreign to the interests of the mine, and for the purpose, if possible, of obtaining the control, through the appointment of his own agents.

Mr. Venning deprecated the exhibition of such acrimonious feeling. He suggested to the committee whether, as the mine was becoming an extensive and important one, it would not be as well if some educated and practical man were appointed, not to supersede the captain, against whom he knew nothing that could be urged, but to consult with him from time to time. He knew this plan was adopted in many mines with advantage.

Mr. F. Q. Turner said suggestions such as that made by Mr. Venning would, of course, meet with every consideration at the hands of the committee.

Mr. Tredinnick said, if Captain Floyd were appointed he would promise to return 20 tons of tin per month. He defied any one to name a mine of any importance where there was not a consulting agent, and appealed to Mr. Harvey to confirm his statement. He admitted that Capt. Floyd was an agent employed by him in a mine he had lately started, called the Buller and Basset United.

Mr. Harvey said the rule was not invariable. He knew several mines where no such officer was appointed.

The Chairman remarked that he thought it was only an act of justice to Captain Pascoe to state that the committee had every reason to approve his zeal and exertions on behalf of the mine.

Mr. Tredinnick: In reference to the shares, I can only say that at the time I sold Mr. Turner 2000 shares, he and his brother agreed to respond to a 5s. call, and to appoint my brother as the manager of the company. In consequence of that agreement my brother left his situation in Ireland, to come to England, and attend a general meeting of the shareholders in London, and his appointment was then referred to a committee.

Mr. F. Q. Turner thought it was quite sufficient to state that Mr. Tredinnick, himself, and Mr. J. H. Turner, were respectively too well known to the shareholders to render it necessary to give a denial.

Mr. Tredinnick: I shall protest against any call being made. I have never canvassed for a majority or a seconder; I merely state my opinion, and if you do not act upon it, you will see what the next meeting will do.

The Chairman several times asked for a seconder, without any response.

Mr. J. H. Turner said it might, perhaps, be as well to state (though he hoped it was scarcely necessary) that the committee had devoted the most unremitting attention to the interests of the mine, meeting very frequently, scrutinising every item of expenditure, and seeking information and suggestions from every respectable and trustworthy quarter.

Mr. Tredinnick recommenced his charges against all parties connected with the management of the mine, when

Mr. J. H. Turner said he should leave the room if Mr. Tredinnick was allowed to continue his obstructions to the business of the meeting. He (Mr. Turner) appealed to the chairman to put a stop to the interruption, and proceed to business.

The Chairman having succeeded in restoring order, the various resolutions adopting the report of the committee, making a call of 2s. 6d. per share, and electing Messrs. Gooch, Hacket, F. Q. Turner, Paul, and Greville the committee of management, were passed, Mr. Tredinnick being the only dissentient.

Mr. Eley, in reply to a question, stated that the balance to the credit of the mine consisted of money at the bankers, there being no liabilities whatever.

A cordial and unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

LA FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Morris in the chair.

Mr. Cologan (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, from the *Mining Journal*, and a statement of accounts to the 31st December, from which the following is presented in an abstracted form:—

Total capital raised	£18,727 15 0	
Profit on ores purchased	1,217 10 11	
Balance of interest account	144 0 3	
Liabilities	9,018 4 9	= £29,107 10 11
Mines' cost	£17,283 6 7	
Smelting works	1,768 0 1	
Assets—cash at bankers, &c.	10,056 4 3	= £29,107 10 11

Abstract of accounts for 13 months, to 31st December, 1854:—

RECEIPTS.		
Capital	£18,727 15 0	
Profit on ores	1,217 10 11	
Balance of interest account, &c.	144 0 3	= £20,089 6 2
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Mines' cost	£17,283 6 7	
Smelting-works	1,768 0 1	
Assets, as per bal.-sheet ... £10,056 4 3		
Less liabilities ... 9,018 4 9 =	1,037 19 6	= £20,089 6 2

Mr. Cox observed that it would be preferable if the accounts were in the hands of the shareholders a few days before the meeting, when they would have an opportunity of examining them.

Mr. John Taylor, jun., said, by the Deed they were compelled to hold the meeting in the month of February, which barely gave them time to receive the accounts from Spain, and make them up to the end of December.

Mr. Cox suggested that the time of meeting had better be altered to March.

The Secretary then read the following report:—

The directors have now the pleasure to place before the shareholders the accounts of the first year's proceedings in this undertaking, and to accompany them by a brief statement of the practical operations already effected, as well as the course proposed to be pursued, in order to bring the mines and works into that state of productiveness and profit which the present appearances warrant the directors to expect. The accounts show—first, the sum paid for the mines and preliminary expenses; secondly, the costs or expenditure upon the mines in Spain, with the sums paid here on that account to 31st Dec. last; thirdly, the cost of two steam-engines, boilers, pumps, and other necessary appliances, and that of the transport of them from the coast to Linares; and lastly, the charges for management in England. The total sum under these heads of expenditure amounts to 17,283*l.* 6s. 7d. Upon the smelting works, and for stores and machinery sent out for them, the sum of 2883*l.* 9s. 1d. has been expended, but there must be deducted from this amount the sum of 1115*l.* 9s., charged against the lead account, which leaves the sum of 1768*l.* 0s. 1d. as the actual expenditure upon the smelting works. The lead account shows that the smelting branch of the company's business has been commenced, and that although the works are yet incomplete, and the furnaces are new, a profit of 1217*l.* 10s. 11d., or nearly 2*l.* per ton, upon the ore purchased, has been made. The balance-sheet and abstract of accounts exhibit the precise financial position of the company.

It was at first intended to call up 10s. per share in September last, but the directors found that two instalments of 5s. each, at intervals of six months, would meet the requirements of the concern, and they, therefore, postponed the payment of half the call till this time. This second instalment of the 10s. call, now in course of payment, will be sufficient to bring the mines of Canada Incosa and Los Salidos into work, but the anticipated produce of the mines, with a more rapid extension of the smelting business than was at first contemplated, will render it necessary to call up a further portion of the capital.

The price of lead ores at Linares, is now such that the superintendent of the company's affairs, Mr. Henry Thomas, is able to purchase upon very favourable terms. The directors feel confident that the interests of the concern will be well served by pressing forward this branch of the company's business, and by making additions to the stock of ores at the present depressed rates.

The board have unfortunately not received a report upon the mines and works by Mr. Thomas, to lay before the meeting. They presume that the heavy floods in Spain have prevented the arrival of the mails; it may be expected by the next post, and shall be forwarded to the shareholders, with the other printed documents. The directors, however, beg to submit a brief review of the general progress and state of the works, leaving Mr. Thomas's report to supply the detail.

At the Canada Incosa Mine, possession was taken of the pertenencias, which were purchased from Mr. Duncan Shaw, early in last year. Some dwelling houses for artizans and workmen were at once built, and convenient shops for smiths and carpenters were soon added. The clearing, sinking, and walling, in a substantial manner, of seven different shafts upon the length of the vein, were at once commenced, and have been pushed forward down to the water line, with all possible dispatch.

The largest of the two steam-engines sent out has been erected upon the main or deepest shaft in the mine, and it is reported to us that the engine and boiler-houses have been well built, and that the engine itself works most satisfactorily. The water in this mine, although the ancient workings are of vast extent, has already been drained to the depth of the third level, or about 45 fms. below the surface, and the bottom of the engine-shaft will probably be reached in a month from this time; the shaft, however, is not so deep as some sinkings which have been made below the deepest level, and a few months must elapse before the very bottom of this mine, which is about 70 fms. deep, can be reached. In the upper workings little ore was allowed to remain; but an occasional arch left in the vein shows it to be powerful and rich, and Mr. H. Thomas continues sanguine that the deep ground will be found very productive.

At Los Salidos Mine, the progress made has not been so considerable, and it was thought desirable to push forward Canada Incosa first into a state of productiveness; this mine has, however, been supplied with several dwelling-houses and shops for the artizans. An engine-shaft and three other shafts have been opened and sunk to the level of the water. The houses also to receive the engine and boiler for this mine are now nearly completed; and the erection of the engine, and fixing of the pumpwork, will be proceeded with very shortly. These two mines are in close proximity with each other, and are probably upon the same vein or lode, or upon veins nearly parallel; they will form one run of workings, more extensive than any others in the district, excepting only the great mine of Arrayanes, which is in the hands of the Government.

No operations have yet been commenced at the Palazuelos Mine, which lies at a distance of five miles to the eastward of Los Salidos. A dispute, with respect to one of the pertinencias denounced on behalf of the company, has arisen, and Mr. H. Thomas is of opinion that no undue anxiety should be shown to obtain it at present. The two mines above named are quite sufficient to employ all our present force, and it is deemed more prudent to bring them into operation before attempting any others.

The site selected for the smelting-works is upon the northern slope of the hill on which the Canada Incosa Mine is now opening. These works are so placed that the ores from the dressing-floors of both mines can be carried upon a small railway directly to the furnaces, at the lowest possible cost. A neat and systematic arrangement has been planned out, and the buildings are now in a state of considerable forwardness. The works will comprise a large shed, or house, for six reverbatory furnaces, a long flue and tall chimney, for condensing the lead fumes, a house for desilvering and refining the lead, a blast furnace-house, for the reduction of the slags, with a steam-engine, boiler, and fan-blower attached to it, and the necessary storehouses for holding the ores purchased, and the lead made ready for sale. These, with a spacious yard, and some small offices for the chief smelter and the assayer, will form an establishment equal to the reduction of a large quantity of ore. The furnace-house and the furnaces are so planned that they can be built gradually, or rather added to as occasion may require. The directors have further to report, that much of the ironwork for the furnaces, the desilverising-pots and apparatus, the engine, boiler, and fan-blower, have been sent out, and are in course of delivery at the works.

It is with deep regret that the board have to allude to the severe mortality which occurred last autumn amongst the company's staff of artizans and skilled workmen. The company was deprived of the services of no less than 14 Englishmen by death and sickness, consequent upon the fever which prevailed, or the cholera, which came on before the fever epidemic had subsided. The directors have been earnestly besought to send out a medical man, at the joint expense of this and the Linaries Companies, to attend upon the English officers, artizans, and workmen; and application has been made to the Spanish Government for the necessary permission, or authority, for an English medical man to practice. As soon as this permission is received, a competent person will be selected and sent out. No effort must be spared to restore the confidence in the general salubrity of this district, which the sad visitation has gone far to destroy.

The works were much impeded by the actual want of hands, and by the panic which prevailed; and had not Mr. H. Thomas, and the agents under him, shown great courage, as well as great kindness to the sufferers, the company would have lost almost every man who had been sent out. The latest accounts report that there was now no sickness whatever in the district; and the directors hope that in the approaching spring and summer very rapid and satisfactory progress will be made, in proving the value of the company's mines, and in establishing the smelting business upon a still more extensive and profitable footing.

From the foregoing details, it will be evident to the shareholders that the directors have lost no time, nor spared any effort, to make the mines and smelting works productive at the earliest possible period. They have proceeded in the full belief that the mines will be found to be amongst the richest of the district, and nothing has occurred, or been seen, to shake that belief, and that they require only the aid of good pumping machinery, and systematic working, to render them very valuable.

That the smelting business will be largely profitable, the board have never doubted; and although their experience only extends over the operations of a few months, and those conducted with imperfect means, yet it is clear that they will prove a very remunerative part of this company's business.

They have before alluded to the necessity there will be for additional funds for purposes of floating capital, commensurate with the scale of production, and the extended operations, but they would assure the shareholders that money will be called only for those purposes, and not for expenditure on any new mine or undertaking.

The directors have, in conclusion, to report that one of their number, Mr. John Dudin Brown, has, in consequence of ill-health, resigned his seat at the board, since the day when the notices of this meeting were issued; and it will not be competent to the shareholders, nor to the board, to elect another director in his stead until the occasion of the next general meeting, as a notice of 14 days previous to an election of a new director must be given.

The following report, from Mr. Henry Thomas, was then read:—

Linares, Feb. 19.—We have been thoroughly occupied during the past year in establishing the works necessary for the exploration on an adequate scale of the company's mines of Canada Incosa and Los Salidos, in smelting of ores purchased, and in the erection of smelting-works. Our progress in these operations I will briefly describe.

At Canada Incosa, which has been worked extensively in the upper levels by former parties from a very ancient to a recent date, and whose ultimate abandonment of the workings was due to their inability, without steam machinery, to keep out the water, we have erected an excellent steam engine, of 36 inches cylinder, which is now at work in draining the mine. This drainage is not sufficiently advanced to report on the state of the lode as left by the old workmen. Their workings have been very extensive and continuous in the shallow levels for a great length. In the deeper part of the mine the length of workings is comparatively limited, and the original information of the productiveness of these workings is daily confirmed to us by miners who have worked therein, and who are now watching with interest the progress of our unwatering the mine, in order to return to the scene of their former labours. From the system in general use in Spanish mines of drawing ores, &c., by hand labour, we have been prepared to find much work necessary to be done in getting down suitable shafts for whims. This important work we have advanced as much as possible during the erection of the engine, and from the beginning, and shall continue to deepen these shafts as rapidly as circumstances will permit. We have erected on this mine a convenient smithy and carpenter's shop, with a capacious yard, have converted and extended some old buildings into stores, temporary offices, &c., have built dwellings for our English workmen, which are still being extended, and good stables. The engine pool, of which the walls are substantially built, is placed on elevated ground, so as to command an adequate fall of water over the proposed dressing floors.

At Los Salidos, we have the engine-house in a forward state, and should have been able to advise its completion had not our rainy season been more prolonged than usual. All the parts of the engine for this mine are here except the bob, or main beam, the carriage of which is contracted for from Seville, and which will, no doubt, be dispatched on the weather taking a favourable turn. In the mine we have also advanced our preparations for convenient working on the drainage being in operation by means of the engine—viz., by the erection of whims and sinking of whim-shafts. The same remark of the extensive workings of the shallower levels may be made of this mine as of Canada Incosa, and a very high opinion is generally entertained of its productiveness amongst the old miners, and others, who have heard their parents speak of its working. The mine has been opened to a comparatively shallow depth, being said to be limited to two levels, with some rich sinks in the bottom of the second. There is, consequently, a fine field open to the company for operations in this mine, and both here as well as in Canada Incosa the prospects of a large produce of lead ores are very satisfactory.

From the time of commencing to smelt the lead ores purchased on behalf of this company we have continued doing so without interruption from May last up to the setting in of the rainy weather. We have a good supply of ores still unsmelted, as well as slags, which will be reduced without much delay. The smelting has hitherto been effected in a Spanish reverberatory furnace, purchased in the spring of last year, and which is in fair working condition. This smelting-house, with yard, store, slag-hearth, &c., is situated at Canada Incosa. The new smelting-works are conveniently situated also in Canada Incosa, on some ground purchased and adjoining the proposed dressing-floors. We have met with hindrance also in these buildings during the past month. Some necessary castings and fire-bricks are made and purchased, and may soon be expected, when the erection of two furnaces will be proceeded with, and the house will be subsequently extended, to receive more, whilst the desilverising apparatus, for which the buildings are in an advanced state, with the other edifices also in progress, will be completed as rapidly as possible.—H. Thomas.

P. S.—Since writing the above, Captain Kendal has reported that the water is draining favourably, being now down 3 feet in the third level. He has been in it this morning, but it is not practicable yet to go through it. The level seems in good order.

The Chairman said, after the very detailed report they had just heard, little remained for him to say, but there were one or two points to which he would call their attention. They had spent altogether on the mines the sum of 17,283*l.*, and at the time when the company was established it was suggested that the buying and smelting of ores might be a profitable business: 2800*l.* had been expended in the erection of smelting-works and two furnaces, which had been in operation nine months, and realised a profit of 1217*l.*: with such a satisfactory result, they felt perfectly confident this would be a most profitable part of the business, and that it should be carried on with the greatest zeal and activity. At the time, it was thought a good opportunity for establishing smelting-works; there was little competition in that country, but other companies soon sprang up; however, the competition had again greatly diminished, and it was now the time to push forward these works with vigour, and avail themselves of every advantage. If the mines failed, he felt confident they could obtain good results from the smelting operations alone, and from that source an ample return upon the whole capital invested. But why should he anticipate anything disastrous as to the mines? They had a very intelligent agent, who was of opinion they were most valuable, and had it not have been for the dreadful epidemic, and a run in the shaft, they would have had a much more satisfactory result to have laid before the shareholders to-day. A letter had been received from Mr. Thomas, stating that there was an arch left by the people who formerly worked the mines, which he estimated would produce at the rate of 2 tons to the fathom. He (the chairman) would call their attention to the fact that the profit on smelting alone had yielded more than 6 per cent. upon capital expended both on the mines and smelting-works. He had now put before them the bright side of the question; but they had some difficulties to contend with, such as obtaining fuel, and carriage of the lead when smelted. He believed when his friend on his left (Mr. J. Taylor, jun.) went to Spain, which he hoped would be in April, he would turn his attention to the coal fields, and arrange, if possible, for a better supply. It was also expected that the carriage would shortly be put upon a better and safer footing, as the Spanish Government had already commenced making railroads towards that locality, so that they might expect those difficulties would soon be surmounted. He (the chairman) was very sanguine of success, and he hoped at the next meeting a different statement would be laid before them, good as the present one was. He was sure the shareholders would deeply deplore the loss of Mr. Brown as a director, who had been a most active member of the board, and more especially when it was solely through ill health he was compelled to retire. He would conclude by moving that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Cox, in seconding the resolution, said it would have been more satisfactory if the accounts had been in the hands of the shareholders a few days before the meeting, but there was nothing upon the face of the accounts to put them in bad spirits as to the concern in which they had embarked. The realising upwards of 1000*l.* by the smelting operations was a good earnest of what could be done; but to make it profitable the expenses must be kept down, and the London expenses being charged at nearly 700*l.* certainly appeared to him a very heavy item, whilst the company was in embryo. The charge for machinery also appeared large, it having cost nearly 5000*l.*: no doubt, they were capable of explanation from the directors, and arose from a desire to push the works forward as speedily as possible. With regard to the smelting-works, it appeared that from an outlay of scarcely 2000*l.* they had realised upwards of 1200*l.* With these few observations, he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and hoped at the next meeting they would have such a statement as would put them in good spirits as to the mining operations.

Mr. Coxhead said it appeared that the present monthly cost was about 800*l.*, and they might expect it shortly to increase to 1000*l.* He wished to know when they might expect the next call, and what would be the amount?

Mr. John Taylor, jun., said he would begin by answering Mr. Cox. Not only did the directors, but his brother and himself, court and covet such enquiries. He (Mr. Taylor) asked them to give him an opportunity of explaining, as there was not a single item that could not be satisfactorily explained. With regard to the machinery sent out from England, nothing had been sent but that required to prosecute the works with vigour; they had been urged to press the works forward as speedily as possible. One mine had been suspended for a few years only, but the other, the Salidos, had been abandoned for many years; the Salidos Mine had been represented as formerly paying for bridges and supporting convents; and they had attacked but portions of the property, in order that they might ascertain at once the truth or falsehood of those statements. The machinery purchased included two steam-engines, with capstans, ropes, tools, and every necessary implement, bought second-hand at sales by auction, in Cornwall, at considerably below cost price. The carriage in Spain was always high, and their attention had been directed to reduce it as much as possible. With regard to the expenses of management in London, the following were included—For his brother and himself, as managing directors, 200*l*, per annum, being the only charge made by the directors; secretary's salary, 200*l.* per annum; two clerks, one 75*l.*, and the other 37*l.* per annum; rent of office, a complete set of books, advertisements for calls, signing deed, meetings, printing share certificates, &c. The mining costs included many expenses that would not be again incurred. The property was a mere barren place, and the town of Linares is two miles and a half from it, and filled with workmen. It was, therefore, considered advisable to erect houses on the spot, in addition to the necessary shops and buildings for the mining operations. They had also walled up 11 shafts, a work that would not have to be repeated. The shares were in such highly respectable hands that there was no fear as to the non-payment of calls, and when the bottom of the mine was reached, it was probable the produce might reduce the cost. But if the mines turned out utterly valueless, he was satisfied the business of smelting was one of the most profitable in Spain; and from the high character Mr. Thomas held in that country, his bills were considered so good that he was able to purchase ores when others could not. With the knowledge of these facts, and whether the mines were good or not, they must carry on the business of smelting with the greatest rapidity.

Mr. Richard Taylor said Mr. Coxhead assumed, that because the average cost was 800*l.* per month, it would soon increase to 1000*l.* The charge had not been for the current cost, but an outlay for plant; the current cost would be from 500*l.* to 600*l.* per month.

Mr. John Taylor, in answer to a shareholder, said that under the Deed of Settlement they could only make a call once in six months, and the next would be made in September, if it should be considered desirable to put more capital into the concern.

After some further discussion, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. John Addis and William Henderson were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Crosby and Dorrington auditors.

Mr. John Taylor said, the question had frequently been put to him under what terms the mines were held, and for general information he would state that they might be considered freehold for ever, provided they worked them, and the only payments were 5*l.* per cent. to the Government, and a trifling fine of a few pounds per year; they might, therefore, be considered as good as freehold so long as they worked them. He had diligently and carefully examined the property, and with the exception of those held by Government, which they could not obtain, and the Pozo Ancho Mines, there were none in that district equal to the mines of Canada Incosa and Salidos in his opinion.

The proceedings then terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The third annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, Mr. W. Loftus Lowndes in the chair.

Mr. W. A. Hart (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said it might be remembered that at the last meeting a resolution was passed to reduce the number of directors from thirteen to eight, as vacancies occurred. It had happened that three gentlemen were obliged to retire, although it had not arisen from any disagreement or want of faith, which reduced the number to eight, the lowest allowed by the charter; and recently another member of the board, Mr. J. D. Brown, had been compelled to retire through ill health; it would, therefore, be the duty of the proprietors to fill up that vacancy. By their charter, they must hold the meeting in the month of March, and it might have been desirable to have postponed it to the last day instead of the first, in the hope of receiving additional news from the colony, but it was considered to be of the greatest importance that the proprietors, as well as the directors and himself, might have a personal interview with Mr. Spence, the superintendent, who was now in the room, and ready to answer any questions, give explanations, and state his views and hopes of the concern.

Mr. Hart then read the directors' report, from which we extract the following:—

The directors at this the third general meeting, have to lay before the proprietors their report of the proceedings of the company since the last annual meeting was held. The report of the manager, which will be presented to this meeting, will afford to the proprietors detailed particulars of the nature of the operations which have been carried out during the past year. The price of gold dust having advanced to a high rate, they found it was no longer possible to deal successfully in the article, so that this branch of the company's business has been almost discontinued since the commencement of last year. Since the completion of the works, operations have been continued on the property of the Great Nugget Vein Company, over a period sufficient to show that after payment of the royalty to the Government, the per centage due to the Great Nugget Vein Company, and the working expenses, the prospects of remuneration to this company are not equal to the expectations entertained. The operations on the claims granted to the company at Ophir were, most unfortunately, interrupted by the failure of Capt. Hoskin's health. It is, however, intended to renew them as early as practicable. At Tambaroora, Mr. Spence succeeded in entering into an agreement on advantageous terms for working two claims of a square half-mile each on the quartz vein called the Royal Vein. At Burrandong, extensive alluvial washing operations have commenced on the Macquarrie River. Mr. Comer's communications during the last year were not of a nature to give the directors confidence in a successful result of operations in the colony of Victoria, and instructions were consequently sent to Mr. Comer, in November last, to bring the affairs of the company to an immediate close. The works at Rotherhithe have been completed, and are in efficient working condition, but they have as yet found only partial employment,

The following are extracts from the manager's and directors' report:—

It is most satisfactory to us that on the present occasion we are enabled, by the presence of Mr. Spence, to lay before the proprietors a report which has been prepared, with his assistance, and with the advantage of his explanations upon all the details of the operations he has conducted in New South Wales, and of many circumstances bearing likewise on the prospects of the company in the colony of Victoria. Mr. Spence has informed us that he was unable to commence quartz crushing operations until March, and the returns of gold for the eight months have not equalled his expectations. The accounts of the gold obtained show that the quartz operated on has, on the average of the whole quantity, yielded 8½ dwts. per ton, but that occasionally it has not produced more than 5 dwts. per ton. It is quite possible that fresh portions of the vein may afford ores of a more profitable kind than those recently reduced. The proprietors will share in our gratification at the fact that we have not lost a single man by disease or casualty, and that the general health of the whole force has been excellent since their arrival in the colonies.—Tambaroora: Several rich quartz veins having been discovered on this important and extensive gold field, Mr. Spence considered it advisable to erect there some of the machinery which he had in store at Sydney, and it was expected that operations would commence during the first month of the present year. The examination of the quartz about Tambaroora generally has shown that it is of a nature to give more certain results than that sort which we have been reducing at Louisa Creek.—The report gives a most elaborate description of the company's operations and prospects, and in referring to Victoria, from the high price of labour, cost of horsework, recommends the closing of the company's affairs in that colony.

The Chairman said he had now to propose that the reports of the directors and managers be adopted. He had no observations to make, but would call upon Mr. Spence to second the resolution, which would give him an opportunity of addressing the meeting.

Mr. Spence said, at the suggestion of the chairman he would second the resolution, although he was not prepared to address them; indeed, the report of the managers gave every fact, and he was quite ready to confirm every statement in that document. At the commencement of operations in the colony, very extraordinary difficulties beset the concern, they had had no experience as to what course to adopt. However, to enable them to do something to ascertain whether any favourable results could be obtained from quartz mining in Australia, they considered Louisa Creek the best spot to commence; and, although the working had not realised what they expected, they had been enabled to carry it on without loss. At Tambaroora, the prospects were more favourable, inasmuch as the vein was of a different character, and out of about 150 tons of quartz raised it was hardly possible to turn over a piece without seeing gold in it. At Burrandong, he hoped to obtain satisfactory results; the bars were very extensive, the river had not been worked, and the reduction would be a very simple process. He (Mr. Spence) could assure the proprietors that both the officers and men who were sent out had endeavoured to do their duty on behalf of the company, and not a single one had deserted. (Cheers.)

A Proprietor wished to know whether the Chinese labourers had turned out well?

Mr. Spence replied that some of them had done their duty, but as a class they were not very valuable. Out of the number employed there were only about half efficient. A great number had released themselves from their engagement by returning the amount agreed upon in the event of their wishing to leave the service. Mr. Spence, in answer to several questions, said in no instance had they found any dishonesty on the part of the labourers sent out from England, but he had had occasion to have the colonial labourers punished for peculation. The gold obtained from the quartz could not be improperly appropriated, the danger was in the alluvial diggings, as they might get a nugget and hide it; but they were as strict as possible in looking after the labourers. If he (Mr. Spence) made any discovery, he immediately applied to the Government to secure the claim on behalf of the company. They had a local Act, under which trespassers were liable to a fine of 20*l.*; and a notice put up at Louisa Creek had effectually stopped trespassing. There were lodes on the nugget vein property which had not been worked, but the principal vein did not turn out as rich as he expected.

Mr. Richard Taylor said they had obtained altogether 7148*l.* worth of gold, and he understood Mr. Spence's feeling to be, that by a proper selection of the quartz an improved return would be obtained; and the works being now complete, they would work at a profit. The whole of the costs, including amalgamating, amounted to 17s. 8d. per ton; and 6 dwts. of gold, which they had obtained, yielded 1*l.* 2s. 6d., out of which they had to pay a royalty of 8d., and 20 per cent. to the Great Nugget Vein Company, so that if the terms had been more favourable with that company they would have been making a profit. He (Mr. Taylor) had reason to believe that the establishment at Tambaroora was one that would give profit, and turn out considerably richer than the workings at Louisa Creek, although he would abstain from giving the returns by assay, as they had not got the machinery up.

A Shareholder wished to know when they would be in operation at Tambaroora?

Mr. Richard Taylor said it was stated in the report that they expected to be in operation the first week in this year, and some result might be obtained by the end of January, which would be transmitted as soon as the post could carry it. Besides the vein they had got in their own claim, they had agreed to work the Royal vein, which had been opened by other parties, and considerable returns obtained; and he could not offer stronger proof than the fact that those parties had agreed that this company should take the first ounce of gold per ton, and one-third of all above that quantity. At Burrandong, they had also good prospects, as the returns would be immediate, with an outlay of only 1000*l.* He trusted what he had said regarding the colony of New South Wales showed that the prospects were very satisfactory. At Victoria, they had found that all the efforts to form a profitable establishment had proved unavailing, and he hoped it would meet the views of the proprietors to abandon that part of the company's operations.

A Proprietor wished to know what had been the total outlay at Victoria?

The Chairman replied from 31,000*l.* to 32,000*l.*

Mr. John Taylor, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said they had ample funds to bring the operations to a satisfactory conclusion, and had no idea whatever of making a call.

The resolution adopting the reports and accounts was then unanimously passed.

Messrs. William Loftus Lowndes and William Eales, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Mr. G. A. Donaldson elected in the room of Mr. J. D. Brown, who resigned through ill health. Mr. P. D. Hadow was re-elected as one of the auditors.

Mr. Hadow, in returning thanks, said there was very little difficulty in analysing the books of the company; they were well and regularly kept—indeed, he had never seen accounts kept in a more systematic manner.

The Chairman said, as there were no dividends to pay, the directors took nothing; but it was usual to vote some remuneration to the auditors for their past services.

Mr. Hadow said, as there was no profit to the proprietors, he did not intend to take anything for himself.

A Proprietor considered that unfair towards the auditors; they had a great deal of trouble, and ought to be paid. (Hear.)—Several other shareholders having expressed a similar opinion—

The Chairman said, he would take the sense of the meeting, which was very fully attended, upon the subject.—A resolution was then proposed, seconded, and unanimously passed, awarding the auditors 10*l.* 10s. each for their services for the past year.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Spence, for the energy and zeal displayed by him in the service of the company, was carried amidst much applause; as also a similar compliment to Mr. Comer, the company's superintendent at Victoria.

The proceedings then terminated with complimentary votes to the chairman and other directors.

Book-Binding.—We have had an opportunity of inspecting a somewhat important improvement in the binding of ledgers and other books, patented by Mr. Arnold. One of the advantages of the new system is in the book now becoming a mechanical article, the boards or cover working entirely on metal hinges, allowing reference to be made to any part with the greatest freedom, the book presenting at all times a perfectly smooth page to write upon, without occasioning the least injury or weakening by the process. Another advantage is, that when the book is written up, by a very simple process the inside can be removed, and fresh paper inserted, thus rendering the ledger equal to a new one, and this operation can be repeated for years, if required. The well-known firm of Waterlow and Sons have secured the exclusive exercise of the patent right, but which, it appears, will not enhance their usual economical charges.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 130 fm. level; the lode is worth for copper ore quite 20l. per fm., and apparently improving. The lode in the 130 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 60l. per fm.: here the lode has been hove from south to north 4 ft., and is rapidly improving. The lode in No. 1 winze sinking under the 120 fm. level, east of this shaft, is quite equal to last report. The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 5l. per fm. No change in any other of the tutwork since the last report. The tribute department looks well.—M. White: Feb. 26.

ALTARNUN CONSOLS.—The lode in the shaft is not quite so large as it was last week. We have not taken down any lode in the rise west of the shaft since last report. The rise east of the shaft we have suspended for a time, and put the men to sink the winze in the bottom of the 10, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some splendid work for tin, a pile of which we shall haul to-day. We are again enabled to put our stamps to work.—R. Reynolds: Feb. 28.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—The adit level is driving at 3l. 15s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. At the shaft scarcely anything has been done since last report. We were not satisfied as to how far the slide might have thrown the lode, consequently placed a man to see if it could be found at surface, and after three days' costeaning, succeeded, as also the lode on eastern side, which is now south 6 or 7 fms. By adopting this course, there is done for 20s. what would have cost some pounds, or more, in searching for it underground. Under these circumstances, the shaft is suspended until the adit level is brought up under, to prove it more satisfactorily.—H. Horswill; J. Mitchell.

BIRCH ALLER.—At Pye's engine-shaft, the ground is at present rather spare for sinking; the lode is about 2 feet wide, sprigged occasionally with lead, jack, and mundic. I expect, in the coming week, that we shall put in the cistern, fix the standing lift, and all that is required below with all possible speed. In the 50 fm. level, north of Pye's engine-shaft, the lode is from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, with a branch of black and brown jack in places on the footwall, from 6 to 8 in. wide, and there are also good stones of lead to be found in the lode, embedded in a soft prian and mundic, but not in sufficient quantity to pay for saving. In the south end of the same level there is no material alteration since my last report. In the 40 fm. level, south of Pye's engine-shaft, we have commenced to drive a cross-cut west, to see if there are any branches standing to the west of us; the ground at present is easy for exploring, and the killas is of much the same character as we usually find in lead-producing districts. The engine, and all the other machinery on the mine, are working very well.—G. R. Odgers: Feb. 24.

BOILING WELL.—Since my last report we have sunk 4 feet in the engine-shaft, the ground is not so hard for sinking as it has been. The eastern end in the 50 is still producing about 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the western end in this level will produce good stones of ore, leaving high tribute ground in the back of the level. The eastern end in the 40, on the south part of the lode, is not so good as it has been, the orey part being split up by a hard floor of spar; this spar, however, is leaving, and we hope the lode will resume shortly its former appearance; we are also driving on the north part of this lode in the 40, where we have a little ore; this lode generally makes ore on the north or the south of the capels, and to carry all the ground would be too costly, as it is at present 18 feet wide. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, we hope to get all our ores ready for sampling in due time, which will considerably surpass our last sale.—G. Reynolds: Feb. 24.

BOLENOWE.—The lode in the 50 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide. In the 40 fm. level east the lode is 3 feet wide, each composed of soft spar and gossan. Other bargains are without alteration.—William Roberts: Feb. 24.

BOTTLE HILL.—The cross-cut in the 123 fm. level is driven north 5 fathoms, and throughout the floor which we have met with, and which has sprung from the main lode, has produced for half the above-mentioned distance 1½ ton of ore per fm.; and seeing such favourable results so great a distance from the lode, and looking at the general appearance of the ground, I cannot but think that on reaching the lode we shall be amply repaid. In the 112 the lode is full 10 ft. wide, and the part now driving is producing good stones of tin and copper, worth 15l. per fm. In driving south in the 100 we are constantly meeting with branches, composed of capel and spar, spotted with black and yellow ore, showing every indication of our near approach to the main lode; the lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is 4 ft. wide, and also producing good work for tin, the value being 25l. per fm. We hope in the course of a fortnight to communicate with the 112, when we shall commence stoping some of this ground, which will increase our returns. There is nothing particular to notice in any other part of the mine. I am happy to say that, as the severe weather has broken up, our stamps are now in full operation, and we hope in about a fortnight to sample 6 tons of tin.—W. Robins: Feb. 27.

BRONFLOYD.—I yesterday went through the underground workings at Bronfloyd, and was very glad to witness the discovery of a very large and strong lode of ore. I believe we have not yet reached its full width, and I have advised Capt. Jones to cross-cut still further to the north. This lode appears to hold well to the eastward, towards Mr. Williams's ground, and westward into Mr. Price's ground. The ground is very hard, costing 8l. per fm. to drive, but this I do not consider an unfavourable symptom; it costs that price to drive through the extensive lodes of Goginan and Logylas, and large bodies of lead are generally indurated by some action connected with its deposit. On the south-west lode I have advised the level to be turned more to the westward; this level has been passing through masses of white killas, which have been falling down in large pieces. As this description of rock is generally found in the western ends of courses of ore in this country, it occurs to me that the little ore discovered in the level on approaching the ground will increase on being followed either above or below the level, but for the present I have advised to drive further to the south-westward, where it is possible we may find another deposit of lead. We must increase the efficiency of our air-machine, by having larger air boxes and increasing the velocity of the motion, and making the air-pipes, which are now of irregular size, uniform. We shall then be able to drive in sufficient air to the end of the workings for all purposes. This I have ordered to be done.—M. Francis.

BRYN-Y-FEDWEN.—On Saturday last the following bargains were set for the month of March. The cross-cut in the 26 fathom level, 14 fathoms west of the shaft, on the Cae Conroy lode, has been extended north in the past month 6 fms. 1 foot: in the last 6 feet driving we have intersected another part of the lode, about 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and soft clay-slate. We thought it advisable to stop this bargain for the present, and to confine our future workings to the south lode. The deep adit level on the south lode is set to four men, to drive west on its course 3 fathoms, at 3l. 10s. per fathom. We have a very promising lode in the present end of this level, from 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of spar, blende, and good branches of ore, yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fathom; 5 fathoms of ground were driven through at this level in the past month. The 20 fm. level, on the south lode, is set to two men for the month, at 3l. per fathom; the lode in this level is about 3 ft. wide, showing some good spots of ore, with a promising appearance; 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. of ground were driven. The winze sinking under the 20 fathom level is set to six men for the month, at 7l. per fm.; this winze was commenced last month, and is now 3 fms. below the 20 fm. level, at which point we have made a very important discovery within the past week; we have a lode in the present bottom of this winze, about 3 ft. wide, yielding full 25 cwts. of ore per fm.; this winze is now about 8 fms. in advance of the deep adit. Should this ore make down to that level, which will come in about 18 fathoms below the present bottom of the winze, we shall shortly lay open a good piece of productive lode in this part of the mine. We have reduced our men from 20 to 12, in order to lessen the costs as much as possible.—Feb. 26.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fathoms 3 feet below the 30, where the ground is of a very hard and close nature, so more like a capel than anything else, and may probably form a capel that will accompany the lode. The lode, though coming together, is not as yet formed into one; the east part of it is some 3 inches wide, composed principally of lead, which could be saved to advantage were the ground dry, or could be worked without blasting, but it being now spent, prevents our making much of it.—T. Grenfell: Feb. 27.

CAE-GYNON.—Our wheel commenced working last Monday, and I think the water will be drained in the beginning of next week, when I will put the bargains to work, or as soon as I can procure the men. You may rely on my using every exertion for the welfare of the mine, and I am anxious for a beginning, to see what we can do.—E. Stedman: Feb. 28.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—Saturday last being the usual setting-day, the following bargains were re-let:—The north cross-cut from the eastern end to the Zion lode, re-let at 4l. per fm. The ground here has much improved for driving, and it is highly congenial for copper ore; the ground continues its dip to the south. The driving east on the south underlie lode, re-let at 6l. per fm.; the lode here is increasing in size, and is letting down a large quantity of water; the lode this last month has not contained so much ore as was expected; this is accounted for by the ground having become harder by the side of the lode; however, it has again improved, and the lode, in consequence, is again increasing in size, and I hope in productiveness. The driving east on the north underlie lode, in the south cross-cut, re-let at 5l. 10s. per fm.; the lode contains some copper ore, and continues to increase in size; the point aimed at here is the junction of this lode with another further east. The driving west on the course of the lode, re-let at 3l. 10s. per fm.; the ground is improving for driving, and is of a lighter colour; the lode is 2½ feet big, and contains a quantity of mundic. The quantity of ground driven in Feb. month, by 14 miners, was 15 fms. 5 ft. 11 inches.—W. B. Collom.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—Since the last report, there has been an improvement in the lode in the sump, it is now producing a branch of mundic, spotted with copper ore, about 6 inches wide, but not sufficient to set a value on; the cross branch is now going out of the shaft, and the lode has again made two regular walls. The men have not sunk so much this week as we expected, in consequence of our having to stop the engine for a trifling repair.—W. Cooke: Feb. 26.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—There is no particular alteration to notice since last report.—W. Roberts: Feb. 24.

CARVANNALL.—At the engine-shaft, sinking under the 106 fm. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic and crystallised iron. The lode in the 106 fm. level east is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 106 west the lode is 2 feet wide, kindly, with a small portion of black ore. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.—William Roberts: Feb. 24.

CARVATH UNITED.—We have nearly completed clearing the mine to the bottom, and find the lodes containing more tin and copper than could have been expected. We must, however, open out upon the lodes east and west, where we are likely to make discoveries. We have not concluded on sinking immediately, as there are some objects to develope first. We have 16 men working on the ore ground, getting tin and copper ore, and shall shortly put on several new hands. There are four men clearing in the adit level on the north lode, which we find to be from 6 to 8 ft. wide, but have not reached the extent of workings east or west as yet. We find, however, that great attention has been paid to this lode in and above the adit level; also below as deep as could be effected without sufficient machinery; but this cannot be many feet, as no connection has been discovered below adit with the other part of the mine, which was drained 38 fms. by a small water-wheel, and which is 70 fms. distant from the north lode. It is my opinion this lode will produce much mineral, and our purpose is to clear east and west to the full extent explored, and attach flat-rods from the steam-engine to pump below. In about two months we shall be getting some tin and copper ready for the market.—J. Webb: Feb. 26.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—In the adit level driving west of Slater's shaft, on Slater's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, mundic, and jack.—Edw. Chegwin: Feb. 26.

CROSSGILL HEAD CONSOLS.—I have nothing very particular to note this week. The headings are just as described last week. Snow still encumbers the surface, and prevents operations being resumed at present in the washing department.—Thos. Dickinson: Feb. 26.

CWMDYLE.—The crushers are put in order, the removal of the shoots nearly complete; some ore has been broken at the Lake lode, but in the east end we encountered a run of cross ground, about 9 ft. wide, which must be driven through to get at the regular ore ground. On Thursday we had a heavy fall of snow; since then there has been a thaw, with rain; if this continues I hope to commence working at the stamps next week. I intend to get the ore down at per ton; the better ore will be conveyed to the crushers. Every exertion shall be made to get off another cargo speedily.—T. Colliver: Feb. 24.

CUBERT UNITED.—At Trebiskin, the lode in the 65, west end, is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, prian, carbonate of iron, and very good stones of lead. The lode in the 55, west end, is about 10 inches wide, composed of quartz, prian, flookan, and spots of lead, improving in character; the stopes in the back of this level are worth at the rate of 8 or 9 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level east are worth about 4 cwts. of lead per fm. At Trebelian, the lode in the engine-shaft is 15 in. wide, worth for lead about 3 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 56, north end, is 9 in. wide, worth 3 cwts. of lead per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are worth about 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the sump-winze is 15 in. wide, worth about 9 or 10 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes north and south of sump-winze are worth 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 46, north end, is composed of quartz, prian, flookan, and mundic; the lode in the 46, south end, is 10 inches wide, composed of quartz, flookan, and mundic, with spots of lead. We have now on the mine, dressed and undressed, full 23 tons of good ore.—J. Trewin; A. Down: Feb. 24.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 90 fathom level west is about 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, prian, spotted throughout with copper ore, and letting out a great quantity of water. The lode in the 90 and 80 fm. levels, east of north on caunter lode, will turn out about 1 ton of good ore per fm.—T. Bawden: Feb. 28.

DEVON BULLER.—The masons commenced building again on Monday. All the other work is progressing satisfactorily.—W. Neill: Feb. 23.

DEVON UNITED.—The ground in the deep adit level north, I am happy to say, has changed very much for the better—from a dark killas to a light blue; and as we have only about 10 fms. further to drive to reach the great north copper lode, which presents such a magnificent size and character at surface, I am strongly of opinion, at this increased depth (say 40 fms.), upon reaching that point we shall intersect a good productive lode. We have now a good supply of surface water, and are, therefore, getting out the underground water satisfactorily.—A. Bray: Feb. 28.

DHURODE.—The continued frost and snow, since my last report, caused all surface operations, and the working the stamps, to be suspended. On the 22d we had a thaw, succeeded by heavy rain, such as has not occurred during the last four months. The stamps are now regularly at work, and there is a large pile of stamped stuff accumulating. The masons are again at work, completing the flagging of the new floors. The boys and girls have resumed work, cobbing and dressing on the old flooring, on which there is a good pile of prills. Underground, the works are proceeding satisfactorily. There is a change in the end driving south on the cross-course; the ground is getting better, and looking kindly, with strings of copper. In the winze sinking under the adit it is showing better for copper ore. The shaft sinking at the East Mine continues to produce stones containing good yellow ore, and green carbonates in the decomposed spar.—Feb. 27.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—Since the change of weather has taken place, we have again resumed dressing, and hope shortly to send off another batch of tin. No lode having been taken down, I have nothing new to report on the operations since my last.—J. Spargo.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—In rooming out the cross-cut in the 27, east of the shaft, the men have holed to old workings, which we expect to be the west end of the old men's big bottoms; they are packed full of stuff. The men continue rooming, and have good branches of lead with them. In driving east from the cross-cut in the 27, west of shaft, the ground is difficult to break, but it is looking very well for lead, and has improved a little for ore this week. The 33 west is driven 3½ fms. west of the winze; the men we had driving this level are set to cut down the cross-cut we discovered last week to the bottom of the level, in order to drive it to the south wall. The stopes in this level, east of No. 3 cross-cut, are turning out good lead. The pitches continue much as usual.—R. Williams: March 1.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode at the engine-shaft is 2 ft. wide, saving work. In the 49 fm. level west the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The middle lode in the 36 fm. level, west of Red Whim-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the winze sinking in this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom.—James Phillips, Jun.: Feb. 28.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—Gullett's engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 90 fm. level, and we purpose to sink another fathom, and then commence driving south; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is large, and presents what may well be termed a very kindly appearance, but it contains but very little ore. The stopes in the back of the 80, south of this shaft, are yielding about 6 cwts. of ore per fm. At Furze Hill shaft, the bottom end north is suspended, and the men are placed to drive south, so as to prove the lode in that direction; the north end is hard and poor. In the 90 the lode in the north end has varied considerably during the past month, having at times been worth from 6 to 7 cwts. of ore per fm., and giving hopes of improvement and success—at present, however, it is again poor; the stopes in the back of this level are yielding a little ore, but scarcely sufficient to pay the cost of breaking without the can, which is worth about 25s. per fm. In the back of the 60 fm. level the lode is yielding tolerably good work, that will leave a profit to the adventurers.—J. Wolferstan: Feb. 28.

EAST WHEAL ALFRED CONSOLS.—Adit on Lanyon Lode: Here we have nothing particular new; the lode in the end, both east and west, looks favourable, and is producing occasional stones of copper ore. At Polkinghorne, we have a decided improvement in the size and appearance of the north lode, it is now 2 ft. wide, principally of spar, and strongly impregnated with blende and copper ore. The south lode is small, composed principally of mundic.—J. Vivian.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—I am glad to inform you that our wheel is again working at full speed. I expect the mine will be drained so as to resume the sinking of the shaft on Monday next. I expect we shall, from the favourable change in the weather, be able to begin dressing the tributers' ore also on Monday. No alteration in the pitches.—Feb. 24.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have no material alteration in any part of the mine since last reported; all the works are progressing satisfactorily.—William Metherell: March 1.

FEE DONALD.—Since my last report we have had a very good lode in the antimony end driving west, worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; at present its appearance is not quite so good, but still it looks very promising. The lode in the end driving west (south of this lode) is at present poor; driving east on this the ground is getting more favourable for driving, and producing a little lead. Driving west on the Smiddy lode there is no alteration since my last report, it is spotted throughout with lead, but not sufficient to value.—J. Muffett: Feb. 24.

GAWTON UNITED.—We forked the water last night (Thursday), and the men resumed working. The lode in the 36 west is between 3 and 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, capel, and copper ore.—H. Horswill; J. Mitchell: March 1.

GILMAR.—Michell's flat-rod shaft has been sunk during the past month 2½ fms. below the deep adit level; the character of the ground is changed altogether for mineral. The branches have greatly improved, worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm.; this we consider to be a very important improvement, being 10 fms. beyond where the original workers sunk and left good tin ground. The deep adit level, east of the north shaft, has been driven 6 fms. through tin ground, and still presents a very promising appearance. We are glad to say that our present prospects are most encouraging, and it only requires a little time, to lay open ground, to meet our current cost. Our other bargains are progressing favourably.—W. Johns; J. Morcom: Feb. 28.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—Capt. Hogan, in his report on the mines this week, says:—"Very little change has taken place since my last report. The stope on No. 3 lode, east of Owen's winze, yields about 1 ton of blende per fm. The stope on this lode, west of Owen's winze, yields about 18 cwts. of blende per fm., and from 10 to 12 cwts. of copper. The stope on No. 6 lode is from 3 to 4 fms. wide, and produces some good stones of lead ore. In the deep adit level, No. 6, nothing has been taken down for the past week, and the ground is still very hard for driving; but yesterday we put the men to blast a hole in the lode, and I am happy to say we have about ½ cwt. of quartz, which contains the most beautiful specimens of gold, impregnated similar to copper in the quartz."

GREAT CRINNIS.—The mine is very much improved since last reported. We have cut into a good bunch of ore on the middle lode in the 24 and 40 fm. levels, at engine-shaft, and are about to sink a winze through it, to lay it open for the tributers; this bunch dips eastward from the 24 to the 40, and we are driving towards it in the 56, where we hope to cut it almost immediately; if we find it as rich in the 56 as it is in the 40 and 24 it will do us some service. The north lode in the 24 fm. level is looking well; it is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, and copper of a good quality, with a considerable quantity of water coming from it. We continue to drive towards this lode in the 64, but have not yet reached it. We also continue to drive the 64 and 80 ends into the eastern ground upon the great lode towards the great cross-course, both of which continue their promising appearance, particularly in the 80. The tributers are in good spirits; they have about 50 tons of copper and 10 tons of silver ores ready for sale, which is increasing daily. Upon the whole, the prospects of the mine are becoming very good, and considerably better than at the period of any previous report.—Feb. 24.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—There is no important change in the 45 east; the lode at the engine-shaft is yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 72, east of the whim-shaft, is spotted with ore. There is no change to notice in the 72 west. In the 60 west we have driven through another cross-course, which has produced a favourable change on the lode, and is now worth 14l. per fathom for ore; there are also several tons of mundic; this augurs well for deeper levels. This stopes over this level are much the same as last reported. We have resumed our surface operations; and, if the weather should prove favourable, we shall make very rapid progress.—George Rickard: Feb. 28.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—Since our last report, we have altered the pitwork below the 96 fathom level, and the new shaft is now down about 8 fms. below the 106; the ground is rather stiff, but, upon the whole, favourable. The 106 fm. level is driven east of No. 1 winze about 7 fms. by the side of the lode; ground easy, and a beautiful killas. No. 2 winze is down about 6 fms., sinking under the lode, ground favourable, but the water is quick, and we are obliged to discontinue sinking until the level is driven further east, so as to let down the water; the lode going west is at present poor; the lode in the first pitch was not rich for some little distance in the back, but as we rise it has improved, and is at present producing 6 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks, which shows that the tin is, as we always anticipated, dipping east, and that the great run of tin ground is still east of this pitch. No. 2 pitch, which is to the west of No. 1 winze, is not yet opened sufficiently to report upon. No. 3 pitch, which is to the east of No. 1 winze, has been partially opened, and presents a most beautiful lode, 5 ft. wide, worth 10 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. Everything looks promising for a continuance, and with this there will be realised increased returns. The pitches in the 50, and other levels, are much as usual, and the general tribute department is looking better. The late severe frost had nearly stopped our dressing works and the water-stamps, which must unavoidably keep back our returns for a time, but no ultimate loss will be sustained.—J. Puckey; R. Hancock; E. Dunstan: Feb. 21.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—There is no material alteration in the tutwork department. The tribute ground is looking exceedingly well; two of the pitches are much improved—namely, the one in the bottom of the 30 will yield 10 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the other in the back of ditto will turn out 7 tons of ore per fm. The other pitches are still looking tolerably well. Our dressing, since the change of the weather, is going on favourably; and our next sampling, from present appearances, will not be less than the last, and of better quality.—T. Richards: Feb. 27.

— The new engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, is without any important alteration; the same will also apply to the cross-cut driving north in the 40. In the 30, driving east from the new engine-shaft, the ground is easy for progress. The pitch in this level, west of the shaft, is greatly improved, and will now turn out full 10 tons of ore per fathom. The pitch in the back of the same level is also much improved, and is now worth for copper about 7 tons of ore per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 20, west of the shaft, will yield from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fathom; and the pitch in the back of the same level east will turn out full 2 tons of ore per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 40 is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Our dressing operations, since the breaking up of the late frost, are progressing favourably.—N. Yelland: Feb. 28.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 80 fm. level is 1 foot wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 70 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level is 1 ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 50 fm. level the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm.: 12 tons of good ore have been drawn to-day. We have three tribute pitches working, at 8s. 9d., 9s., and 10s.—John Daw: Feb. 24.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The lode in Hobler's shaft is without alteration since my last. For the last few days the men have been engaged clearing the frost from the wheels, &c., to prevent their breaking down. The severity of the weather has checked our progress in sinking, but I happy to say we have again resumed that work with all speed. The lode in Carkee's is looking more promising than I have hitherto seen it from the commencement of the shaft.—J. Spargo.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—In the 170, west of Painter's shaft, we have a good-looking lode; the 170 east is poor. The lode in the 160 west looks very well. The 184 is being driven on the north side of the lode. The other tutwork parts are without change since my last—pitches rather improved.—T. Richards: Feb. 28.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The new shaft is improving—ground easier. I shall put a pare of men to cut into the lode in the bottom of the shaft to-day; we shall only have a few feet to do so, when we shall have a deeper stope in the bottom of the 40, and the water drained. The lode in the 46 fm. level west is improving very much for lead. The stopes are looking much the same as they have for a long time past. The lode in the 30 and 40 fm. levels east is increasing in size and quality, and from the nature of the situation at surface, I have no doubt of its continuing to do so. In the western part of the mine the lode in the 40 is looking promising, and opening tribute ground.—J. Rogers: Feb. 27.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—On the main lode they are within 2 ft. of the sollar in the 70 below adit. The engineers are engaged fixing Trelawny's 22 in. whim-engine. They have set 10 tribute pitches of Wheal Vor, Growse, and Sosen lodes, varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l.; employing 49 men.—Growse Lode: The stopes in the back of the 10, east of Sand-bank shaft, are still good for tin.—Metal Lode: The engine-shaft is now down 7 fms. under the 60—lode more favourable for tin. The 60, west of engine-shaft, is driven 3 fms. 2 ft.—lode still worth 70l. per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 50, east of engine-shaft, lode worth 40l. per fm.

GREY MARE.—The end driving south is now in about 2 fms. 3 ft., and the lode is still very good; by the close of another week I hope to get down our shaft for ventilation, when I shall be able to put four men there stoping. The lode, driving north from the south shaft is also very good, producing about 10 tons per fm. The lode in the south end has been rather disordered, but is now looking better, producing about 4 tons per fm. We have brought to surface about 30 tons of ore this week; the quantity is small, but we are principally engaged getting abroad the ground. I hope shortly to put the men stoping, when we shall raise 300 tons, or upwards, per month. We have about 150 tons at surface, and shall commence carting as soon as the road is ready, which I believe will be in about three weeks.—J. Warne.

HAWKMOOR.—The lode in the 30 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and mundic, with traces of copper, but nothing to value. The stopes in the back of this level, about 4 fms. above the back, are giving good returns of ore, lode 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; the ore is going in eastward over the level below. The stopes between this and the 20 fm. level look well, particularly in the bottom of the 20. There is some improvement in the lode in the pitch in the back of the 30, west of cross-course, but no regular leader, as the ore is running in floors. The pitch in the bottom of the 10 fm. level continues to improve in sinking. The frost having broken up, the masons are all at work, and carpenters getting up the large launders for the new wheel. We are pushing on the dressing as fast as possible for the sampling on Friday next.—John Kernick; James Richards: Feb. 26.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—The lode in Wheal Jewel shaft is much improved since my last. We are breaking a great deal more mundic, with large spots of copper in it. The lode still continues its regular size, going down nearly straight, and if it continues to improve as it has from surface, which is from 11 to 12 fathoms deep, I need not hesitate to say that we may expect a course of copper in the 20. The frost has left us, and we have again commenced sinking with all possible speed.—J. Spargo.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The ground about Morris's shaft is showing signs of improvement as we deepen; the lode is equally as large as at any time seen, and from the increase of water at present issuing from the bottom of the shaft, highly mineralised, I am led to expect a return of its productiveness shortly. In Doidge's winze the lode has somewhat improved since last report, and is worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 75 fm. level east, as was anticipated, the lode is again becoming productive, being worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm., and promising further improvement; in the western end of this level there is no change. In the 65 east the lode has taken "horse;" the driving is being continued on the south part, which is yielding from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. In Harris's winze the lode is large, and worth from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 55 east the branches of ore alluded to in the last report still continue.—South Lode: At Hitchins's shaft there is no change to report. In the 75 east the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; the western end of this level is looking better, and worth 1 ton of ore per fm. Notwithstanding the late severe weather it is hoped 250 tons of ore will be got ready for sampling on Friday next.—W. Richards: Feb. 28.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 145 west, on the Holmbush lode, has made a splice; the lode in the rise in back of this level is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 132 the lode is producing 10 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. The 120 west, on Flapjack lode, 1 ton of ore per fm. The eastern winze, in the bottom of the 110, continues to produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The tribute pitches continue to yield their usual supplies. The dressing department, which owing to the severity of the frost had been nearly closed, is again resumed.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 35, driving south on the western part, is 3 ft. wide, with two well-defined walls, carrying a small leader of lead ore on each wall, with a horse of capel between, interspersed with lead ore; this end will yield about 7 cwts. of ore per fm., and, from present appearances, will open on profitable ground. It being our setting-day on Saturday, we set to 40 men in the different parts of the mine, and if they earn fair wages they will more than cover the cost for the month. The frost and snow are now disappearing, and we expect to be in a position to sample 30 tons of lead ore to-morrow, leaving out about 18 tons unwashed, which could not be dressed, in consequence of the severe weather; this includes the 16 tons mentioned in the report of the 29th Jan.—W. Barratt: Feb. 28.

KENMARE MINES.—In the back of the 12 fm. level, west of M'Dowell's shaft, we have a good bunch of ore, and the quality also is good. We have not yet effected a communication between the 12, 17, and 27 fm. levels. We have, however, completed a rise from the 27 to the 17, and since the 27 has been dialled we have employed two pares—one to cross-cut north, and the other to drive east, on what we consider to be the main part of the lode. In the cross-cut we have found a good branch of yellow ore underlying north, upon the course of which we intend next week to sink; and in the end east, which is being driven at 12s. 6d. per fm., we are opening good ore ground, and as far as we can judge quite in whole ground. The stopes in the back of the 36 and middle levels are producing good work. We have drawn up a good lot of stuff, and if the weather permits we intend to commence dressing the beginning of next month. We have cobbed and crushed a large pile of dredge. The weather is still exceedingly severe, so that we have made little progress during the week at Muckena. At Cromwell's Fort, the men are regularly at work, but most of the lode is left standing.—W. Thomas: Feb. 24.

LACKAMORE MINE.—As the frost is gone, we have this morning resumed our dressing operations, and hope in a few weeks to have another cargo ready for market. In consequence of the late frost, our engine was idle more than a week, and allowed the water to rise to the 10 fathom level. It is now at work again, and we hope to fork the water very soon. The pitch in the 10 fathom level is looking well, the lode is 6 feet wide, orey throughout, and worth about 20l. per fathom for copper. Other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.—Feb. 26.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—The ground in the 50 cross-cut, north of Jessie's shaft, is looking better, and a little easier for driving than it has been, and the end is become wet. We expect in a very short time to see the south wall of the lode. We have not met with any change worthy of notice in the 40 fathom level, during the past week; the lode still continues large, and looking much the same as when last reported.—Feb. 26.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—I write you hurriedly, to say that the lode in Clay's shaft has again improved since I wrote you. The same also can be said of the lode in the 30 east.—P. Pascoe: Feb. 28.

MARKE VALLEY.—In driving the 90 fathom level east the ground is still hard granite. In the 80 fm. level cross-cut north the ground is chiefly killas and spar. The stope in the bottom of the 65 fm. level is yielding from 4 to 5 tons of copper ore per fm.; driving east from the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is producing 8 tons per fm.; the lode in the new winze which is being sunk in the bottom of the same level is yielding 8 tons of ore per fm. In stoping the bottom of the midway level the lode is yielding 14 tons of ore per fm. In driving the 50 fm. level cross-cut north it is chiefly in granite, with a little killas in the lower part of the end. The ground at Fawcett's shaft is hard killas, mixed with layers of spar.

MOLLAND.—The whim-shaft in the past week has been repaired, and the winze below the 62 fm. level has been suspended. The stopes in the back of the 52 east are worth 9l. per fm., ground better for stoping; set to two men, 1 fm., at 3l. 15s. The stopes in the back of the 42 east are worth at present 12l. per fm., ground harder; set to four men, 2 fms., at 5l. 15s.; the pitch in the back of this level has been set to two men, for two months, at 12s. in 1l. tribute. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit, in the eastern hill, is 2 ft. wide, producing a leader of good ore; the ground, however, is harder, and the water is quicker; set to three men, 1 fm., at 12l. The frost has nearly disappeared; the weather is very mild, and consequently we have now a plentiful supply of water. The ore we have now at surface is computed at about 16 tons, 12 tons of which will, I expect, be dressed by the end of this week. From all appearances, we can very soon get a small parcel of ore ready for sale.—T. Bennetts: Feb. 28.

MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS.—The cross-cut driving south of engine-shaft in the 35 fm. level is now driven 4½ fms.; we think it prudent to suspend the driving of this cross-cut for the present, until the engine-shaft is sunk a sufficient depth to receive bearers and cistern, and the alteration of the pitwork be made before the lode be cut in the 35 fm. level. The shaftmen will resume the sinking of the engine-shaft on Friday, the 2d inst. There is no alteration to notice in either of the cross-cuts in the 25 fm. level. In driving north-west on No. 2 lode, south of engine-shaft, we intersected the east and west lode; this lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin and copper ore; ditto east, on the same, lode 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore; ditto, north lode, is at present unproductive, disordered by a flookan cross-course.—J. Richards: Feb. 28.

NANTLLE VALE SLATE QUARRY.—The quarries east and west are both looking exceedingly well; in each there is a large portion of uncovered slate rock, from which a very large quantity of slates can be raised. I saw some very fine slate blocks produced yesterday from our western quarry, where the rock has a beautiful appearance. The rock at the bottom has been sunk below the waste, so that, in addition to a total clearance of the waste, the rock has been worked beneath, and looks very fine. By the aid of machinery, I am sure from 300 to 400 tons of slate might be regularly raised monthly. The cutting to the Victoria Quarry from the lake is going on exceedingly well, and is now completed, with a double line of tramway, 63 feet on the other side of the road. I think you or any of the directors would be much pleased with the appearance of the quarries.—C. A. Delmar.

NORTH DOWNS.—No improvement has taken place in the pitches in this mine, and the lode in the 80, which was divided by a slide, has become poor, and I see no chance of making any discoveries in either of the levels contiguous to the elvan. This part of the mine has had a fair trial, and the opinion I formerly expressed relative to the effect the elvan would have on the lode is fully corroborated. At East North Downs, we are still engaged in cutting the plat, timbering Bennett's shaft, and making every preparation to draw the stuff and clear the 10 fm. level. Holing the shaft has caused a perfect ventilation.—JOHN PRINCE: Feb. 24.

NORTH SORTRIDGE.—The adit end has been driven towards the lode 47 ft.; the ground in the end has been more close than was expected, price from 4l. to 5l. per fathom. We are making every possible speed to reach the lode, as there is not the least doubt but that we shall have ore when the lode is cut.—Feb. 28.

NORTH ROBERT.—The water is now in fork at the 52, and I hope in a day or two to get it in fork to the bottom again. The 42 end is still yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. The 30 end is improving; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, carrying a leader to the north part, 6 in. wide, solid ore. The stopes are just as last reported on. The lode at the trial shaft continues its size and kindly appearance.—A. PRYOR: Feb. 28.

NORTH TOWY.—We have to-day set the engine-shaft to be sunk by six men; the ground has altered but little since my last report. In the 10 the lode has a very kindly appearance, and yields some good work for lead, but as more of the lode is lying to the west, we have set a cross-cut to be driven by four men in that direction. The stopes in the back of the 10 are set to four men, and will yield ½ ton of lead per fathom. We have also set a new stope, south of the old, to two men; the lode contains 7 cwts. of lead per fathom, and is easy for breaking. The weather having now changed, dressing operations will be resumed with vigour.—W. H. REYNOLDS.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—In the 112, driving west of the new shaft, the lode is worth 20l. per fathom; in the 112, driving east of the new shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 1 ton of yellow ore per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 52, against Grace's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 40l. per fathom. In the eastern rise, in the back of the 52, the lode is worth 30l. per fathom. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.—THOMAS GLANVILLE: Feb. 24.

NORTH WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—Since my last report, we have continued to drive the deep adit level west from Matthew's shaft; the lode is still producing stones of lead, and the ground about the lode is becoming more like that of the Old Wheal Friendship—of a mineral character. The deep adit north, on the western cross-course, has also been continued; the cross-course has a promising appearance, composed principally of flookan, producing small portions of lead. During the past month, I put four men to drive north in the 32 fm. level, on the old Wheal Betsy lode; to the north of Lean's shaft we cut into a good bunch of lead, but at present the end is poor. We have at present five pitches working, which are likely to yield fair quantities of lead. About 40 tons are now broken on the mine, and we are at present in course of dressing it.—A. BARRATT: March 1.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Coryton's engine-shaft is sunk 6 ft. under the 25. The lode in the 25, north of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the same level south we have driven through the slide, and find the lode to be 1½ foot wide, producing good stones of lead, and, from its character, we daily expect an improvement; we have risen in the back of this level 7 fms. by the side of the lode, and shall shortly communicate to the 13, after which we shall take it down. The lode in the 13 north is 3 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, producing 5 cwts. per fm. The stopes are producing much as usual.—H. HODGE: Feb. 28.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—The 40 cross-cut east is not so favourable for driving, being mixed up with capel and branches of spar. We have also commenced driving a cross-cut west on a branch which contains antimony, to see what further discovery may be met with. The lode in the end driving south from the old bottoms still remains in an unsettled state. The 27 cross-cut east is still without alteration. From the stopes in the bottom of this level we have extracted some good antimony ore during the past week. In the 20 the lode in the end, driving south, still remains small. The stopes in the bottom of this level are still producing some good saving work; also the stopes in back of the above level are a little improved. At Wheal Thomas, the lode in the end is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, more favourable for driving, composed of friable quartz, flookan, and sulphur, with spots of lead and copper ore, and we anticipate, from the quantity of water oozing from the end, we are near a lode.—R. H. VERRAN; S. KEAST: Feb. 28.

OOLA.—We have got through the place that was broken down in the adit, and have now come upon the lode, which has two firm walls. I send you, to-day, a box containing a fair specimen of what the lode is composed, and I think you will agree with me that seldom has so rich a lode shown at so shallow a depth. The old workings I find extended some considerable distance, from which evidently a large quantity of copper ore was taken, but I do not find any workings below the adit level, nor is it likely there are any, as in those days, 150 years since, engines were not in use, and water power could not be made available. The old shaft I have cleaned up 8 fathoms, and nearly all the stuff I have taken out will pay for dressing. We are now breaking ore, and before long I shall have the first sampling of copper ore ready for market.

ORSEDD.—I have been through the workings of the above mine, and beg to forward you my report. In the 50 fm. level we have suspended operations for the present. The lode in the 40 fm. level east is 8 in. wide, composed of blue clay and lead ore, producing about 4 cwts. of ore per fm. I have commenced a new pitch in the back of this level, and it is now yielding 16 cwts. of lead per fm. The two pitches in the 40 fm. level south-east are producing about 9 cwts. of lead per fm., in carbonate of lime. The 30 fm. level west will produce 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; the lode in the 30 fm. level north is 3 ft. wide, composed of yellow clay, with a small rib of lead; this has a fine promising appearance. The pitch in the back of this level will produce 9 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitch in the bottom of this level will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The new level in the 30 fm. level south-east, going north, is 20 in. wide, but rather close, producing a little lead—say, 5 cwts. per fm. The new pitch in the back of this level will yield 14 cwts. of lead per fm. One pitch in the back of the south-east level will produce 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The north level now driving is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little lead, but the lode is chiefly composed of yellow clay. The three pitches in the 10 fm. level are without alteration since my last report. We have a large heap of lead at surface, which is now prepared for dressing. We commenced dressing it yesterday, after a suspension of five weeks, owing to the frost.—W. RAMSDEN: Feb. 28.

PEDNANDREA UNITED.—In the present week the pitmen have been engaged sending the lifts from the 55 to the 18, and putting in a piece of chain rod. The engine men have cleared their two boilers, and put in the new air-pumps, and we hope the engine will work better than of late, having had a bad air-pump and foul boilers, we hope now to be able to drain to the 68 speedily. The tribute throughout the mine is much as usual. We are sending up a large quantity to surface, and hope in the coming week to sample what we have already.—J. DELBRIDGE: Feb. 23.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—The 35 fm. level is now extended east about 20 fms.; here we have six men at work, and have let to them at 3l. 15s. per fathom; the lode is unproductive, and we do not expect any change until we get under the ore ground discovered in the 20. The west end in this level is extended about 17 fms.; here we have six men employed also, and are paying them 3l. per fm; the lode is also poor, and not in the run of ore ground. The eastern stopes are the same as last reported, and the western stopes are still looking well. Our dressing pare are busily at work, and in the course of a fortnight we shall be prepared to sell another 100 tons of jack. We shall get the samples as quickly as possible.—J. DALE; J. EDWARDS: Feb. 23.

PENHALE CONSOLS.—At the engine-shaft, the ground in the 90 fm. level south is still favourable—lode 18 in. wide, and of much the same character as stated in my last report, producing from 14 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm.; the lode has been driven 13 fms. in the present week, and has produced 15 cwts. of ore per fm. for this length. The ground in the 90 north is much the same as the south end—lode about 1 ft. wide, producing from 6 to 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in both ends presents a healthy appearance, and while embedded in this beautiful strata, there is not the least doubt of its continuing productive; it is driven 18 fms. from shaft, and has produced an average of 6 cwts. per fm. throughout. There is a tribute pitch about 30 fms. north of engine-shaft, in the 80, that is producing from 30 to 35 cwts. to the fm. At Morcom's shaft, the appearance of the south end is exceedingly prosperous, ground good, and the lode 20 in. wide, producing from 5 to 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; it is driven about 6 fms., and has produced an average of 8 cwts. to the fm. In the north end but little has been done since last reported; we shall extend this level immediately with all speed. The [illegible] engine-shaft is looking well. The weather has become more favourable, consequently we are able to resume our dressing operations. We intend sampling on Saturday next from 45 to 50 tons of ore. The machinery throughout the mine is working satisfactorily.—S. MITCHELL: Feb. 26.

PENHAUGER.—The orey part of the lode is 8 in. wide, composed of gossan, soft clay, and prian, with spots of lead, but, on the whole, not so good as it has been for these last 5 fms. driving.—T. GRENFELL: Feb. 27.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—We have this morning cut the south wall of the lode in the 20 fm. level, and broken some good stones of tin from the south part of the lode; the ground is not sufficiently explored to allow us to ascertain its size. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.—J. RICHARDS; F. GUNDRY: Feb. 28.

RIX HILL.—The lode in the shaft, on the south lode, is 9 in. wide, and will produce 64 lbs. of black tin per fm. There is no alteration to notice in the tribute department since my last report. We are still at a stand with the dressing department, and have done but little about it since 17 Jan. I hope next week to resume it, if the weather permits, with all speed.—Feb. 24.

ROUND HILL.—MONTHLY REPORT.—The shaftmen have been engaged in cutting the plat at the 30 fathom level, which is completed. Since that period they have stoped the piece of ground in the back of the 20 fathom level; this has discovered ore, that is now set on tribute, at 6l. per ton. The 30 fathom level has been driven this month 2 fathoms, in a good lode of ore that has yielded about 1¼ ton of lead ore per fathom, and is still of the same description; the tributers in the back of this level, five in number, have broken several tons of lead ore, but we are not in a position to give you an estimate as to the real quantity, in consequence of being prevented from washing by the severe weather; this pitch is now let at 3l. 10s. per ton. The winze sinking from the 20 to the 30 fathom level has been sunk 3 fathoms this month, now down 7 fathoms; the lode is disordered by a slide; the tribute pitches in the back and bottom of the 20 fathom level have yielded several tons of lead ore, but the same remark as before will hold good for this. There are three pitches now set in the back of this level (20) as follows:—One to six men, at 5l. per ton; one to four men, at 6l. per ton; one to four men, at 6l. per ton; also, one pitch in the bottom of this level, to seven men, at 4l. 4s. per ton. The 10 fathom level, driving south, has been driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; this end has now entered into shale, although the lode still exists in it faintly, consequently we recommend to drive a few fathoms in it, as we expect to meet with the east and west lode. The Coppice shaft is now down 24 fms. 4 ft.; we have set this man in a sollar, about 8 feet above the bottom of the shaft, so as to have a fork sufficient to hold the water eight hours, and commenced to cut a small plat, to shelter the men previous to cross-cutting to the lode, [illegible] by driving a few fathoms on its course, it will prove to whether it is the Coppice lode or not, which will be discovered by its bearing. We are sending the ore to sample to-morrow, but if the weather continues favourable the ensuing month, you may expect to hear of a sampling this of lead ore by the proprietors.—W. BARRATT; A. ROWSON: Feb. 28.

SEVERN MINES.—The deep adit level has been re-let to four men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is about 3 feet wide, composed of spar, barytes, carbonate of lime, with a nice killas, carrying a leader of solid ore about 1 in. wide, and has been improving for the last week, with every appearance of a further improvement. We have had a very fine thaw and rain from Saturday until Monday, and we unfortunately expected the water into Murray's shaft, owing to the melting of the snow. I did expect that the water would have been communicated with the shallow adit by the time it was completed, but I am sorry to say this is not the case, although I consider we are very near. I have not yet re-let the shaft, as the men are drawing out the water, which I intend to bore a hole through to the level as soon as possible. We shall commence the dressing again as fast as possible.—J. REYNOLDS: Feb. 27.

SILVER BROOK.—The lode in the 33, driving south of the engine-shaft, is 6 feet wide, and of a very promising appearance, composed of spar, carbonate of lime, and containing a large quantity of zinc ore, with saving work for lead. The lode in the 33 end north is much the same as when last reported on, being about 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and sprigged throughout with zinc and lead ores. I have suspended the driving of this end for the present, and the men are engaged in putting in penthouse, and preparing the engine-shaft for sinking below the 33, which will be in order by the end of this week, when we shall commence sinking with all possible speed. I may add here that in taking down the lode, preparatory to sinking, it is greatly improved, one portion on the eastern side (2 feet wide) being very rich in zinc and lead ores. In the 22, driving south, the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, and zinc ore, with occasional good stones of lead. The lode in the winze sinking below the 22 is producing good saving work. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding a fair quantity of lead and zinc ores. A favourable change having taken place in the weather, we are again in full operation with dressing the ores, and if it continues we shall soon be in the market with another lot of lead and zinc.—W. HOSKINS: Feb. 28.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Our eastern engine-shaft is something harder, and the water has become quicker, which has impeded our progress, therefore we shall not get down to the 40 so soon as we anticipated; at the same time we shall sink the shaft more than 10 fms. on the underlay, that it may be 10 fms. perpendicular. The lode at the shaft is looking very well, with a leader of ore about 3 in. wide, and stones of solid lead from 4 lbs. to 7 lbs. weight, in the flookan, with a well-defined wall. The eastern end in the 30 has much improved, and is now worth about 4 tons per fathom; in the western, in the same level, we have cut a cross-course, which has improved the lode on the west side; it is about 3 feet wide, impregnated with ore all through. The pitches in the back of the 20 are much the same as usual. We are still going down with Hitchins's shaft with all possible speed. Our next sampling will be about 70 tons.—JAMES METHERELL: March 1.

SOUTH BOG.—The ground in the shaft sinking under the 35 fm. level is a little more favourable for sinking, but the water troublesome. The 35 fathom level end, driving north, is a little easier for driving, but the lode small and unproductive. The stopes under the 23 fm. level continue good, worth 20l. per fathom for lead ore. The stopes in the back of the same, driving south of winze, are worth 10l. per fathom for lead ore. I hope by the end of next week to get the top of the winze in Powell's adit completed, so as to resume sinking. The lode in Powell's adit end, driving south, is much the same as last reported, still containing a little lead ore, and looking promising of being productive in deeper levels. I have not been in a position to get the whole length of air pipes put in up this level, but shall do so as soon as I can get them in readiness. We have commenced again with our dressing operations, but owing to the frost we have to do some repairs to our reservoir and other things, which will soon be put right again. I hope, if the weather continues favourable, to have a good sample of ore ready for market in a short time.—SAMUEL MORRIS: March 1.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—The sinking the flat-rod shaft is progressing satisfactorily, but none of the lode during the past week has been taken down.—T. GLANVILLE.

SOUTH CRENVER.—At the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 94 fm. level, lode 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, lode 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 64, east of Gore's shaft, lode 3 feet wide, producing 4 tons of good ore per fm. In the 54, east of Gore's shaft, lode 4½ ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. Our tribute throughout the mine is much as last reported.—E. CHEGWIN: Feb. 26.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—At the engine-shaft, we have commenced driving a cross-cut towards the lode, and fair progress is being made. The ground in the cross-cut in the adit level continues rather troublesome for driving, being intermixed with hard floors of spar. Nevertheless, the character of the ground is very congenial for copper, and I am of opinion that valuable lodes will be met with in this part of the mine.—Feb. 28.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 4 ft. below the 136 fm. level; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is at present hard and coarse. In the 136 end the lode is easier for driving, the price now being 2l. 10s. per fm., but it is scarcely worth so much for lead as it was. The rise in the back of the 124 fm. level will be holed in the course of the week, when the men will resume driving the end; the lode here is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm., and the stopes in the back of the level are yielding about the same quantity. The 112 end has not been extended during the past month, but will be resumed when the rise from the 124 is holed. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 12 cwts. of ore on an average per fm. In the 100 end south the lode is large, and easy for driving, and worth on an average 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the level are worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The 90 end south has been extended through very productive ground during the past month, but in the present end the lode is not worth more than 15 cwts. of ore per fm. In the present stopes the lode is yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm. There are two stopes in the back of the 60 fm. level, worth on an average about 15 cwts. of ore per fm.; and in the back of the 45 fm. level the lode on an average is yielding 13 cwts. of ore per fm. In the stope in the back of the 30 fm. level the lode is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 100 end, north of Smith's shaft, the lode is at present poor. In the back of the 90 fm. level we have a long run of good ground laid open, and have 22 men employed in stoping the lode, which on an average is worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm. I am happy to say that we have experienced but little inconvenience from the frost, and we sample 100 tons of ore to-day, which is before our usual time, and we expect to be in a position to sample again on the 24th of March, and to have by that time from 110 to 120 tons of ore.—J. WOLFERSTAN: Feb. 28.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—Our tin department is looking very encouraging. The east end in the 25 fm. level, on the course of the lode, is considerably improved, and will pay well for driving. The other parts of the mine are much as last reported. The shaft is down to the 45. We shall commence to drive to cut the nickel branch next week. The end going west to cut the nickel branches is improved, and now set to drive at 60s. per fm.—R. H. WILLIAMS: Feb. 24.

TALIESIN SILVER-LEAD.—The lode in the bottom of No. 8 is now yielding good ore. The stopes in Nos. 8 and 13 are producing 1 to 1½ tons per fathom. We have now nearly 30 fms. of orey ground to work upon. We have resumed our dressing operations, and hope to have 20 tons ready in about a fortnight. The round buddles are now at work upon the slimes. The coal has arrived at Aberystwith, and will be at Ynylas as soon as the water will permit.—T. OWEN; W. WILLIAMS.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—I held the usual monthly survey on Monday last. The several bargains and pitches were mostly taken by the old pares, and what were refused have since been set, so that we have now the full number of hands that are required. I find, on looking over the ore yard, that the quantity for sampling on Saturday will not exceed 60 tons; but as the weather will enable it to be better dressed, I think we may calculate on its realising from 2l. to 3l. per ton more than the last parcel. I assure you that my best exertions shall be used to place the mine as speedily as possible in a sound and healthy state.—J. WOLFERSTAN.

TAMAR MARIA.—The adit end has been driven 8½ fathoms since the re-dialling (29th Dec.) We have not cut the lode as yet, but there is more water running from the end than I have before seen; the ground is changed, and is still changing, for the better; it is now set at 5l. 5s. per fathom. The killas in the end is of a beautiful white soft nature, and on taking into consideration the different changes—viz., the water increasing, the ground softer, and of a much better nature for mineral production. I have great hopes of our being near the lode; in fact, I am expecting almost every day to intersect it; at all events, I hope to do so before the meeting on the 12th of March, and in order to make all the time good, and to force on the end, I have promised the men 5l. 10s. per fm., instead of 5l. 5s., if they can cut the lode before the 12th of March, and as soon as this happens I will lose no time in meeting you.—J. HODGE: Feb. 28.

TEES HEAD CONSOLS.—We meet with large rocks of limestone tumblers in driving the new level, which indicates that we are getting near where the five-yards limestone puts on. In consequence of these large rocks, the driving is not so easy as before—the men are now driving about a fathom per week. They still meet with small bits of ore in the clay on the sill.—T. DICKINSON: Feb. 26.

TEES SIDE.—The headings in the back of the level, at Metal Band, are much the same as last reported. There is a good stream of water running from the engine-shaft into the level; but before operations at Providence were suspended, the water at the Metal Band engine-shaft was down 10 ft. below the bottom of the level; this is sufficient to show that the water traverses through the sills, from place to place, and there is every reason to believe that when the wheel at Metal Band is set to work, and the water forked at the shaft, the water at Providence will be materially lessened, so that it may easily be kept in fork, even in the dryest of seasons; this will be of great moment. The driving of Emerson's level is progressing favourably. We have not so many branches and strings of spar crossing the level now as we have had. The snow is so deep that it is impossible to dress the ore at Metal Band at present. The weather keeps in one state—frost, with snow occasionally.—J. COLLOM: Feb. 26.

TREGARDOCK.—The deep adit is driven east from the engine-shaft cross-cut 151 fms. on the course of the lode; for about 140 fms. driving we only met with three or four small squats of lead, which were of no value. In the last 10 fms. the lode has made a much better appearance, producing from 2 to 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; at this time it produces full 7 cwts. of lead per fm. About 30 fms. to the east of the present end a shaft has been sunk by a former company, and a cross-cut driven and intesected the lode, where they rose several parcels of lead ore; this was about 18 or 20 fms. from surface; from 23 to 50 fms. east of this point several outcrops of ore, which reach near the surface, have been worked on, and several batches of ore were raised at this eastern point. The other two south lodes are approaching near our lode we are working on, and most likely it will be the most promising point for our future operations. At this point we have a fine flank of ground for about 100 fms. on the course of these three lodes, and I think we shall find this point productive, and shall have a back in the adit in this flank full 50 fms.—W. PENROSE: Feb. 24.

TREGONEBRIS AND FAT-WORK (WENDRON).—The manager, in his report, dated the 28th Feb., states—"I am now come up from underground. The adit is cleared east of the old engine-shaft 22 fms.; the lode in the back of the adit is all taken away. An old man, of the name of Richards, says he worked, when the mine stopped, in the bottom of the adit, on a fine course of tin, and they kept the water by a hand or force-pump. We have found the pump, and I have no doubt but that we shall find the course of tin as he stated. A finer stratum of tin ground cannot be seen than in this mine. We have cleared the adit 4 fms. west of the old engine-shaft; the adit in this place is full of stuff, which we are clearing as fast as we can, day and night. My opinion is we shall have a mine here that will pay large dividends shortly."

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—We have fixed the pitwork in Carr's engine-shaft, and the favourable change in the weather has enabled the masons to resume their work in building around the boiler, and the engineers in fixing the steam-pipes, which will, we hope, be finished in a few days, soon after which we shall resume driving the cross-cut north.—J. PRINCE: Feb. 24.

TRELOWETH.—At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 80 fm. level, the lode will yield 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 80 west will turn out nearly 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 80 east is rather disordered. The 70 east is not looking as well as last reported. The pitch in the 80 has improved; other places without much change.

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—I have again examined the cross-cut end, and measured the ground, and find the lode has already been cut, on which we have driven about 3 fms., and at present find it to be small and poor, but as all lodes are given to alter in size and quality, and seeing that this lode is intersected not more than 7 fms. from surface, and by driving south we shall gain backs fast, consequently I should say it ought to be driven on. I have put the men to secure a piece of ground on No. 3 lode; also to clear up the winze, which I hope will be completed, and the mine ready for inspection, by the 26th inst. I should say erect an engine, about a 24-in. cylinder, and sink a shaft to the depth of 20 fms. below the adit, and then see the lodes; I think Nos. 3 and 4 lodes present an appearance to warrant an outlay for this, leaving out Nos. 1, 2, and 5 lodes, on which very little has been done. According to present appearances, a shaft can be sunk from surface to 20 fms. below adit, and timber provided, for about 650l. The expense of engine, buildings, pitwork, &c., will require further consideration.—J. HOLMAN: Feb. 20.

TRENOW CONSOLS.—We have not been able to do anything in the 60 fm. level this week, as our shaftmen have been clearing up the engine-shaft. The copper lode in the 50 fm. level west, as also east of engine-shaft, is looking much better than last reported on; and also the stopes below the 50 fm. level are much better for copper ore. Carn Perran tin lode is looking just as last reported on. We are glad to report we have cut Wheal Pleasant lode at Hill's shaft, and have a good lode of tin holding west in whole ground. We have also a good lode of tin in the 10 fm. level, east of Wheal Pleasant whim-shaft. On the whole, there is a decided improvement throughout the mine this last week.—J. CARTHEW: Feb. 28.

VALE OF TOWY.—In the 30, driving south of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom—ground easy, set at 2l. 2s. per fathom; in the same level, driving north, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing about 7 cwts. of lead per fathom; the ground here is also eased very much, and is now set at 2l. 2s. per fathom, and letting out more water towards the bottom of the end, which I consider a good indication. In the 20 fm. level, driving north, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 20, south of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 10, south of Field's engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of lead; in the 10, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of barytes and gossan. Field's shaft we expect to cut down, and put in timber complete to the 20 fm. level, by the end of this week. Our tributers are breaking a fair quantity of work, and getting wages, more especially the pare who have only 1l. 5s. per ton. I calculate we shall have 60 tons of lead ore ready to sample on Saturday, March 10. Had not the frost prevented us, we should have had dressed against that time about 100 tons.—S. THOMAS: Feb. 27.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 75 fm. level, west of old sump-shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 6l. per fm., having a more promising appearance for a rich bunch of ore than for several months past, and will, no doubt, be much more productive than the level above. The 65, west of the above shaft, is communicated with the 65, east of Philp's; the men are put to rise against Boundary winze, and expect to hole in about a fortnight, when we shall be able to stope east and west of the said winze to a much greater advantage. The stopes in the back of the 65, 7 fms. east of the rise against Boundary winze, are worth 15l. per fm. Philp's shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 65; no change of any importance to notice since last report. In the 65, west of the latter shaft, we are driving on about 4½ feet of the north part of the lode, worth 27l. per fm. This end is getting in a more favourable stratum, as it is nearing the ore ground in the level above. The north part of the lode in the 55, west of the said shaft, is 2 feet wide, spotted with copper ore throughout; we believe this is not the main part of the lode, and shall consequently resume the part on the south of the horse of killas referred to in our last report, which, from present appearance, will prove most productive. The stopes in the back of the 55, 5 fms. behind the present end, are worth 25l. per fm.; rising and stoping at 7l. per fm. The stopes east of Boundary winze, in the bottom of the 55, are worth 20l. per fm.; stoping at 5l. 10s. The stopes west of Blewett's winze, in the bottom of the 55, are worth 15l. per fm.; stoping at 5l. 10s. per fm. The cross-cut south from Philp's, in the 36 fm. level, is driven 12 fms., and we have not yet seen the lode, but expect to do so before the next report. We sampled yesterday 167 tons of copper ore; and had the weather been more favourable for dressing, we should have sampled about 180 tons.—S. S. NOELL; M. W. MICHELL: Feb. 28.

WEST BASSET.—North Lode: The ground in the 94 east is harder than usual—lode 4 ft. wide, worth two tons of ore per fathom. In the 84 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 2 tons per fathom. The 75 east produces 1 ton per fathom. In the 52 east the lode is 2 feet wide, at present unproductive. The 42 east and the 30 east are producing 2 tons of ore per fathom.—Engine Lode: The 42, west of the engine-shaft, is not looking so well as when last reported. The 30 east is worth 1 ton per fathom.—South Lode: In the 42, driving east, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 6 tons, worth 60l. per fathom. The stopes and pitches continue to look very well.

WEST PAR.—I have no alteration to report this week in the underground department. The men have been engaged in fixing the road in the shaft for the wagon, which will in a few days be completed.—T. FLOYD: Feb. 28.

WEST PROVIDENCE.—Allen's branch, in the 100 fm. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, is worth 4l. per fathom for tin. The 90 is driven on Tremayne lode 3 fathoms west of St. Aubyn's shaft, the lode being 18 in. wide, and worth 15l. per fathom for copper ore; four men are driving this end, at 1l. 10s. per fathom, and 1s. in 1l. We are sinking St. Aubyn's shaft under the 80 fm. level by four men, at 2l. per fathom; this shaft is sunk 2 fms., and is worth 5l. per fathom for copper ore. The stopes in Allen's branch, in the back of this level, are worth 8l. per fathom. We have communicated the rise from the 80 to the 70, and have risen Hawkins's shaft above the back of the 80 fm. level 2 fms. on the side branch—worth 5l. per fathom; we shall hole this shaft this week, and shall then be able to expedite the hauling of the stuff, and resume the end with a greater advantage. The stopes on the side branch in the back of this level are worth, on an average, 7l. per fathom. We have resumed the end, west of Hawkins's shaft, in the 70 fm. level, on the side branch, by four men, at 5l. per fathom; the branch is very much improved—present value 8l. per fathom for tin; this is an important feature, as this level is driving under the red stratum seen in the upper levels, thereby showing that it does not continue in depth, and that we may expect valuable ground west of our present workings. Hawkins's shaft is sunk under this level 4 fms.—branch worth 6l. per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 8l. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 60 are worth, on an average, 7l.—R. POLGLASE; S. GROSE: Feb. 28.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—We are pushing the engine-shaft with all possible speed, and it appears to be quite a mineralised stratum. We have not taken down any lode in the winze. The stopes are just as last reported on. Our dressing department is in full operation again.—J. PRYOR: Feb. 27.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—The slide is still running with Wheal Lushington lode in the 40 fathom level, east of Taylor's shaft, but we are daily in expectation of their separation. We have communicated the 45 fathom level to Vivian's shaft, and have put the shaft men to drive west for a plat, and to prepare for sinking against another month. We have suspended the driving of the 35 fathom level, west of Vivian's, on Wheal Tye and Middle Works lodes, and put the men to drive this level west on Taylor's lode, under a kindly run of lode gone down in the bottom of the level above. Wheal Tye lode, in the 25 fm. level, west of Vivian's shaft, is still with Middle Works lode, making one lode, 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not of much value. Our tribute pitches are much as last reported, and our returns of tin for the two months will be about 13 tons.—Feb. 27.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES).—In the 64 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the ground is much improved for driving, and is also letting down a great deal more water, which is at all times considered a favourable indication of having a hollow lode before us; the lode has not been taken down since my report last week, and it consequently remains of the same value—from 25l. to 30l. per fm. In the 54 fm. level, east of ditto, the lode is still improving; now about 2 feet wide, producing good quality work for tin; since we intersected the cross-course, we have let down very nearly all the water from the level above. In the rise in the back of the 44 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is still from 3 to 4 feet wide, without alteration in value since last reported—about 30l. per fm. This rise is now up about 6 or 7 fms.; but in consequence of the impurity of the air, we have been obliged to suspend rising for a few days, during the past week, to put in an air-machine, which is answering admirably, so that further delay here is unnecessary. I am delighted to say that a more regular and well-defined lode cannot be found in any mine, and there cannot be a doubt as to good results. The pitches in this level are without alteration since last report—still looking well. The stopes in the back of the 54 fm. level, west of Holgate's shaft, remain the same in value as last reported—20l. per fathom. The tribute pitches about this level are all looking well. In the 24 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is increased in size during the past week; now about 18 in. wide, and producing good work for tin. On taking our tribute and tutwork departments into consideration, I am happy to inform you that this mine never looked better. I am glad to say that the frost has entirely disappeared, and we have resumed dressing with full force again, after being unable to clean dress any tin for the past fortnight. Captain Thomas and the other dressers have promised me 10 tons of tin for our next sale; if they get it, it will give me great satisfaction, and I see nothing to prevent their doing so; but this will only be for a fortnight's dressing; therefore this will about meet our last month's cost, with all the heavy bills for same. I will send you a more detailed report next week.—WM. BURGAN: Feb. 26.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—The mine is now forked, and we have commenced to sink below the 20—ground favourable. I will give particulars in my next.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—The engine-shaft is sunk 12 fms. under the adit, in favourable ground. The eastern lode retains its recently improved character and size, in more settled ground, and favourable to the production of ore in depth.—ROBERT KNAPP: March 1.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—The lode in the 120, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, and worth 9l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fm. In the 110 north it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 100 north it is 3½ ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fathom. In the 90 north it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm.; in the same level south is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fm. In the winze sinking under this level it is 3 ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm.; and in the winze sinking under this level north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 80 south it is 1½ foot wide, worth 8l. per fathom. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 9 ft. under the 40. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on Friday last a parcel of lead ore, computed 77 tons, which will be sold on Saturday.—P. CLYMO, Jun.; H. HODGE; R. KNAPP: Feb. 28.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—We have been able to sink the engine-shaft but very little during the past week, owing to the severe weather, which I hope is now over; it is now raining, and we have again plenty of water for the wheel, but that in shaft could not be got in fork so as to measure to-day, and the shaft could not be set in consequence, as men do not care to take a fair price for the ground, without a tolerable certainty of being able to work to advantage afterwards; I hope, however, to measure and set this on Monday morning. The 20 end east is not yet clear of the cross-course; measured to-day 1 fm. 4 ft. driven; set again to drive by two men, at 5l. per fm. for 1 fm., or the month. The pitch in the back of the 16 has been set to three men, at 5s. in 1l., for one month; there is a good lode for copper ore in this pitch at present, but very little marketable mundic. The tributers above the deep adit level are working in the winze below Parlour level, and getting good wages.—W. TREGAY: Feb. 24.

WHEAL ROBERT.—The character of the lode in the west end is much the same as last reported, with the exception of being a little larger, which I hope will lead to an improvement in the south end. We have not met with any part of the lode yet, but hope to do so soon.—W. NEILL: Feb. 23.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—The driving of the 62 fm. level cross-cut has been impeded during the past fortnight, in consequence of water being in the mine from the late frost. The driving of the 50 fm. level, east of Matthews's shaft, has been continued; the lode in the present end is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. We continue to drive the 50 fathom level north on the cross-course, east of Matthews's shaft; the cross-course is composed principally of flookan, producing small stones of rich copper ore. The rise in the back of the 50 fm. level has been continued; the lode has become less in size, and not so productive as when last reported, in consequence of which we have suspended the rise, and have commenced stoping west from it; the lode here is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. We continue to drive the 37 fm. level east from Matthews's shaft; the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. Scarcely anything has been done in the 90 fm. level driving north on the cross-course, to the east of Richards's engine-shaft, since my last report, in consequence of the water being also in in this part of the mine. Our pitches are at present looking well, turning out fair quantities of ore. We are getting on with our dressing, with all force since the favourable change in the weather.—A. BARRATT: March 1.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—At Fuller's shaft we are progressing satisfactorily. The lode is turning out some splendid gossan, mundic, and peach, with small spots of ore, altogether a very fine looking lode at this shallow depth. The lode in the 23 fathom level east is about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and prian, with stones of ore, a kindly lode. We are getting out the water satisfactorily, and shall soon be able to resume the 33 cross-cut north, as we cannot be far from the great north lode.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—The lode which we recently discovered in the 30, south from the engine-shaft, has been cut into 3 feet in width, and is found to be composed of capel, intermixed with a little ore, and underlaying 3 feet in a fathom north towards the engine-shaft. In driving the 70, west from diagonal shaft, we are not satisfied that we have the whole of the lode, but think there is a branch further north, and probably connected with the ore we have in the 80. In the 80, which is driven 16 fms. west of the diagonal shaft, the last 4 fms. have produced 10 tons of ore; at present the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom, and discharging much water. In the 30, east from the western shaft, we have taken the men from the end, to rise against a winze under the 20, where the lode is large, with stones of ore. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.—DANIEL LANKSBURY; Feb. 24.

*** Various English mining reports, the proceedings at TREHANE MINE and other meetings, will be found on the 141st page.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 2, 1855.

COPPER.	£. s. d.
Sheathing and bolts ...p. lb.	0 1 2
Bottoms ... ,,	0 1 3
Old (Exchange) ... ,,	0 1 0½
Best selected ...p. ton	129 0 0
Tough cake ... ,,	126 0 0
Tile ... ,,	126 0 0
South American ... ,,	—
IRON.	per Ton.
*Bars, Welsh, in London.	8 10 0 – 9 0 0
*Ditto, to arrive ...	7 10 0 – 7 15 0
*Nail rods ...	8 10 0 – —
† ,, Stafford. in London	9 10 0 – 10 0 0
†Bars ditto	9 0 0 – 9 15 0
†Hoops ditto	9 2 6 – 10 15 0
†Sheets, single ...	9 10 0 – 11 15 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ...	4 15 0 – 5 15 0
Refined metal, ditto...	— – —
Bars, common, ditto ...	6 10 0 – 7 0 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ...	6 5 0 – 6 10 0
ditto, Swedish, in Lond.	14 0 0 – 15 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde...	2 17 6 – 2 18 0
LEAD.	
English Pig ...	22 0 0 – 22 10 0
Ditto sheet ...	23 0 0 – 23 10 0
Ditto red lead...	23 10 0 – —
Ditto white...	27 10 0 – 28 0 0
Ditto patent shot ...	26 0 0 – —
Spanish, in bond ...	21 0 0 – 22 0 0
American...	none.
FOREIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs..p. ton	18 10 0 – —
Ditto, in faggots ...	19 10 0 – 21 0 0
English, Spring ...	22 0 0 – 21 0 0

QUICKSILVER.....p. lb.	1 11
BRASS (sheets) ......p. lb.	1 0½d.
Wire ...	11¾d.
SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign ...	23 10 0 – —
To arrive...	23 12 6 – —
ZINC.	
In sheets ...	29 0 0 – —
TIN.	
English, blocks ...	114 0 0 – —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	115 0 0 – —
Ditto, Refined ...	118 0 0 – —
Banca ...	106 0 0 – 107 0 0
Straits ...	104 0 0 – 105 0 0
TIN-PLATES.‡	
IC Charcoal ......p. box	1 11 0 – 1 11 6
IX Ditto ... ,,	1 17 0 – 1 17 6
IC Coke... ,,	1 6 0 – 1 7 0
IX Ditto ... ,,	1 12 0 – 1 13 0
Canada plates ......p. ton	14 0 0 – 15 0 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing ...p. lb.	11½d 1s
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.... p.cwt.	2 2 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0 – 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs Glasg.	— – 5 5 0
Ditto Wales	4 0 0 – 4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London ...	— – 6 10 0

* In Liverpool, 5s. per ton less. † In Liverpool, 10s. per ton less.
‡ At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Our market continues in the same monotonous state as reported for weeks past. Prices of iron and spelter have given way, and most other metals have a downward tendency, while copper appears likely to keep firm for some time.

COPPER.—The smelters are still well supplied with work for rolling and melting qualities. The ores sold at Swansea on the 27th of February amounted to 1423 tons.

IRON.—In English merchant bars a few transactions have taken place, at 6*l.* 10s., f.o.b. at the works for spring delivery, and 7*l.* 10s. for delivery in London in about six or eight weeks. Rails are inactive; prices unaltered. Staffordshire iron of the first quality can now be purchased at further reduced rates. Scotch-pigs opened at the commencement of the week at 53s., mixed numbers, but quickly advanced to 56s., 56s. 3d., at which price they remained on Thursday: to-day, on 'Change, a further improvement was manifest, 57s. being the closing quotation for mixed numbers, g.m.b., free on board in the Clyde.

LEAD—Inactive, with a tendency to decline.

SPELTER.—The quiet state of the market has caused holders to accept lower prices, and business is reported as being done at 23*l.* 5s., but it is somewhat doubtful if any quantity could be had under an advance of 5s. per ton, as the statement of the stock now in London, just issued, is under any return made during the past year, it being only 3545 tons.

TIN.—English is dull; no alteration in the price. Banca is quoted here as before, although sales have been effected in Amsterdam at 62 fls., at which price there are more sellers. Straits is quiet, but firm.

TIN-PLATES.—Some sales have been made under our quotations; there are still some few hundred boxes offering at 2s. to 3s. per box less than the makers price.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER.—Nothing has transpired in either metal to demand particular notice.

GLASGOW, MARCH 1.—Until Monday the decline in prices of pig-iron continued without check, and business was transacted as low as 53s. or 53s. 6d. On that day, however, a firmer feeling appeared, and the shipments on Tuesday being large, considerable anxiety was manifested to purchase, chiefly on the part of the recent "bears," resulting in an advance to 56s. 3d., 56s. 6d., with transactions to some extent. Yesterday, and this forenoon, the firmness continued, 56s. 9d. being paid; but at the close of Change to-day the price again turned in favour of buyers, who were supplied at 56s. 6d. At the makers' meeting, on Wednesday, no resolution was come to as to a reduction of make, and the proposal is understood to be dropped for the present. The quotations are:—No. 1, Gartsherrie, 61s. to 61s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 57s. to 57s. 6d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 55s. 9d. to 56s. 3d. Shipments for the week ending the 24th Feb.:—

	1855.	1854.
Foreign ...Tons.	3572	Tons. 2135
Coastwise ...	6952	6927
Total ...Tons.	10,524	Tons. 9062

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1.—The market for manufactured iron has slightly improved, in consequence of a better demand from the United States, and the expectation of a continued improved demand from that quarter. Pig-Iron has also rallied a little during the past week, but the market closes heavily to-day at 55s. 6d. per ton, for mixed numbers, f.o.b. at Glasgow. Other metals remain as before advised.

PARIS.—Although prices generally are unchanged, there appears a better feeling prevailing in our Metal Market, caused, no doubt, by the favourable reports from the provinces. The fall in the price of pigs in the Glasgow market is taking effect here. Scotch pigs have considerably declined, although French nominally maintained their price. At San Dizier, there is more activity, in consequence of the abundance of orders from Paris, and there are few *usines* which have not entered into contracts which will take them at least three months to execute. The *Journal de Charleroi* states that an explosion of fire-damp has occurred at the Boune-Espérance Colliery, at Montigny-sur-Sambre; produced, it is supposed, by the momentary interception of the current of air which occurred during the time further air-passages (*tuyaux d'aerage*) were being fixed. Six men were killed, five of whom leave wives and families to deplore their loss. At the Gouffre Colliery, experiments have been made with a new machine for the prevention of accidents from breaking of ropes and falling down shafts; which, although subjected to the most severe tests, has proved perfectly successful, the burden supported by the apparatus being more than 2 tons. The machine is described as very simple, and acting without the aid of any other appliances.

MINES.—There is no material alteration to notice in the state of the Share Market. It is almost impossible that it can be duller, but then this state of things is not confined to mining, for almost every description of property feels the influence of the times, whilst the almost daily failures add to the general uneasiness. Things will not be improved, either, if, as we understand, there will be no loan for the present exigencies of the State, but that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer will carry out the well-known plans of the late, and with his assistance and advice. The favourable change in the weather has put the miners again on the *qui vive*, and ores are being dressed for market as fast as possible, although the stoppage of nearly six weeks will make a serious difference in the balance-sheets of many mines which were about meeting their costs in ordinary times. In Wales, most of the mines are again in operation, and the small quantity of ores sold of late will have been of good service, if it induces the smelters to give a fairer price for lead; if they will not, it will be useless for many of the mines to go on; a fall of 5*l.* per ton is a very serious item, even upon 20 tons per month. Rosewarne shares, as we predicted, have had a great rise in price; two months ago they were 70*l.*, now 140*l.* to 150*l.* Grambler and St. Aubyn, 28*l.* to 30*l.*; Mendip Hills, 1*l.* 17s. 6d. to 2*l.* 2s. 6d.; Alfred Consols, 13*l.* 15s. to 14*l.*; Hingston Down, 11*l.* to 11*l.* 10s.; South Frances, 325*l.* to 335*l.*; it is understood that the next dividend here will be 10*l.* per share, and the mine is looking as well as either Buller or Basset. East Gunnis Lake, 1*l.* 10*l.* to 1*l.* 15s; Bedford United, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 10s.; Sortridge Consols, 2*l.* 7s. 6d. to 2*l.* 12s. 6d.; [illegible] 82*l.* 10s. to 87*l.* 10s.; Wheal Wrey, 4*l.* 12s. 6d. to 4*l.* 17s. 6d.; [illegible] Consols, 370*l.* to 375*l.*; Trefusis, 9*l.*; West Providence, [illegible]; Tremayne, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.*, and enquired after; South [illegible]

[illegible] discussion of a case in the Stannary Courts, a few days ago, [illegible] expressed by the Vice-Warden of great importance to the [illegible], and one which cannot be too forcibly brought to the notice of pursers and managers of mines. Mr. Hockin said "it was notoriously the practice in Cornwall to omit from cost-sheets liabilities which the local agents were not at the time prepared to pay." Whereupon the Vice-Warden observed, "that if this came to be known, mines would unquestionably lose the privilege of being exempt from the Joint-Stock Act, and the consequence of that would be, that they would not be able to enforce their contracts one way or the other. It could not too soon be known that, in order to claim exemption from the Joint-Stock Act, adventurers could not be too careful in keeping their accounts, so that the books should show in the face of them all the liabilities of the mine." Last week we referred to a trial where the amount paid for shares in a mine was recovered from the promoters, because a dividend to enhance the value of shares had been paid from capital, and not from profits; and it appears to us equally bad, if not worse, for pursers and managers to keep back debts from the knowledge of the public, until they have disposed of their shares, and which, we fear, has been too often the practice with some. Indeed, we have heard of cases where enormous premiums have been obtained for shares by pursers and managers, and the unfortunate purchasers have been dunned and sued for heavy liabilities, of which they had previously known nothing, and which had been kept from the cost-book. Again, there is another practice with some pursers that cannot be too greatly condemned, of crediting as paid calls which are not paid, making the accounts, consequently, false, and the liabilities different from what is shown in the printed statements. For instance, we will suppose, at a two-monthly meeting held on the mine, the debts of any particular concern are 1024*l.*, and a call of 1024*l.* is made to clear off every liability; at the next meeting, credit is given for this 1024*l.* in full, when, perhaps, not half of it has been received by the purser. This false system goes on from meeting to meeting, and with call after call, the London, or out-adventurers, who have regularly paid up their calls, being left to suppose that all other shareholders had done the same, and therefore that no debts could be owing. After a time, the mine stops, and then it is found that, owing to the heavy defaulters, another call, and all the proceeds of the plant and machinery, will be required to pay off liabilities! We are not lawyers enough to say how far a purser who gives a company credit for calls in full is personally liable for them, but we are not surprised that many persons show a disinclination to embark in mines where the system is pursued, and prefer mines having offices of reference in London.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED IN FEBRUARY.

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Wheal Basset ...	£20 0 0	£5120 0 0
North Basset ...	0 10 0	3000 0 0
Alfred Consols ...	0 6 0	1536 0 0
Bedford United ...	0 6 0	1200 0 0
West Caradon ...	4 0 0	1024 0 0
West Wheal Seton ...	5 0 0	1000 0 0
Laxey Mines (Isle of Man) ...	50 0 0	1000 0 0
Wheal Wrey ...	0 4 0	819 4 0
Providence Mines ...	1 5 0	700 0 0
Wheal Arthur ...	0 10 0	614 0 0
Wheal Charlotte ...	0 10 0	512 0 0
Trehane ...	0 5 0	512 0 0
Levant ...	2 0 0	320 0 0
Wheal Owles ...	2 10 0	200 0 0
Total ...		£17,557 4 0

The Laxey Mines (Isle of Man) have declared a dividend of 50*l.* per share, making 1300*l.* already paid on each 100*l.* share.

At Wheal Owles meeting, on the 16th Feb., the accounts for Oct., Nov., and Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 1029*l.* 5s. 10d.; tin sold, 4068*l.* 5s. 4d.; sundry credits, 178*l.* 10s. 6d.; subsist receipts, 165*l.* 16s. 11d.=5441*l.* 18s. 7d.—Labour cost, 2418*l.* 17s.; carriage, 76*l.* 14s. 8d.; lords and bounders' dues, 162*l.* 14s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 1078*l.* 17s. 4d.; purchase of Wheal Augusta engine and materials, 310*l.*; subsist advances, 160*l.* 16s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1233*l.* 18s. 7d. A dividend of 2*l.* 10s. per share was declared, and the balance of 1033*l.* 18s. 7d. carried to the credit of next account.

At Bedford United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of 2033*l.* 1s. 3d. in favour of the mine. An estimated account to be laid before the meeting in May was also presented, and showed a balance of 3191*l.* 1s. 11d. in favour of the company. A dividend of 6s. per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. J. Wolferstan reported that the progress made during the last three months had been fair in proportion to the hardness of the ground. The various lodes assumed a promising appearance, and the new incline shaft was progressing rapidly. The tribute department continued in a healthy state, and left no doubt as to the returns of ore being fully sustained; while, should their expectations of meeting with a course of ore in the 130 fm. level, east of slide, be realised, they will be able to increase their samplings.

At Trehane Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Ensor in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 32*l.* 1s. 6d.; lead ore sold, 3614*l.* 4s. 11d.; error in last account, 45*l.*; old materials sold, 11*l.* 4s. = 3702*l.* 10s. 5d.—Mine cost, 1804*l.* 9s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 673*l.* 12s. 5d.; proportion of charge for working Trelawny engine, 90*l.*; carriage, 55*l.* 12s. 1d.; dues, 222*l.* 3s. 10d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 856*l.* 12s. 10d. A dividend of 5s. per share (512*l.*) was declared. A report will be found in another column.

At Wheal Constance meeting, on the 14th of Feb. (Major Davis, R.M., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 3328*l.*; ores sold, 694*l.* 18s.; materials sold, &c., 67*l.* 2s. 11d.=4090*l.* 0s. 11d.—Balance from the last account, 2278*l.* 14s. 7d.; cost, March to Dec., both inclusive, 1032*l.* 6s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 488*l.* 12s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 290*l.* 6s. 11d. Captain J. Puckey reported that they had driven a cross-cut about 4 fms. north, and cut the middle lode, which hitherto had been the most productive. They had driven on it east and west of the cross-cut about 24 fms., and raised about 300*l.* worth of lead ores from the stopes in the back, where more ore is being raised. They have reason to believe that the lode is improving in depth, and that it will produce a greater quantity of ore in the back of this level. They are using every effort, with a restricted capital and a limited number of hands, to try if with the returns of the mine they can sink the shaft on the course of the lode, and open another 10 fms., so as to see what the lodes will produce in the 60.

At Merllyn Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 18*l.* 3s. 1d.; ore sold, 301*l.* 10s.; loan (per John Watson), 40*l.*=360*l.* 3s. 1d.—Labour cost, 306*l.* 5s. 10d.; income-tax, 40*l.* 6s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 13*l.* 10s. 7d. The loss on December and Jan. workings was 303*l.* 1s. 1d., and the balance of liabilities over assets was 228*l.* 9s. Mr. W. Ramsden reported that they had commenced opening and widening the Bryn-ferrod shaft; there was a fine lode of copper, composed chiefly of carbonate of copper, and also running parallel to a fine course of lead ore.

At Leeds Town Consols Mine meeting, on the 28th Feb., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 469*l.* 17s. 11d.; call on 168 shares, restored per resolution of last meeting, 21*l.*; call on 10,285 shares (2s. 6d. per share), 1285*l.* 12s. 6d.; sale of copper ore, 15*l.* 1s. 10d.; interest, 5*l.* 2*l.*=1796*l.* 14s. 3d.—Costs and merchants' bills for Oct., 265*l.* 15s. 3d.; Nov., 996*l.* 3s. 11d.; Dec., 343*l.* 6s. 8d.; purchase of stamping-engine, 200*l.*; bankers' collecting charges on country draft, 1s. 6d.: showing balance in favour of mines, 691*l.* 6s. 11d. This balance consisted of money in the bankers' hands, there not being a single outstanding liability. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, the report of the committee adopted, and Messrs. Gooch, Hacket, F. Q. Turner, Paul, and Greville, elected the committee of management. The erection of the house for the stamping-engine had been delayed on account of the frost. It was stated that as soon as the stamps could be got to work, regular monthly sales of tin would commence.

At Fee Donald Mine meeting, on the 23d Feb. (Mr. C. J. Christian in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 1250*l.* Paid for lease, 25*l.* 4s.; labour cost, Aug. to Dec., 286*l.* 4s; secretary's salary, five months, 15*l.* 15s.; sundry merchants' bills, stationery, &c., 31*l.* 11s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 891*l.* 5s. 9d. Captain John Muffett reported that he considered the mine worthy the erection of a powerful engine, if it was required; but as there was sufficient water to work powerful wheels, the mine could be worked at a reasonable expense. It was resolved that drawings of the water-wheel, crusher, and stamps be obtained as speedily as possible, together with an estimate of the expense of making and erecting.

At North Wheal Robert meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 65*l.* 13s. 11d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Mr. Wolferstan reported that the lode in the 42 west was worth at least 5 tons per fm.; in the rise in the back of the 42, 2 tons; and the stopes 2½ tons of good ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 30 are yielding 2½ tons, and the rise in the back 1 ton per fm. The lode in the new shaft is 4½ ft. wide, and yielding good saving work. There are some fine piles of ore at surface, broken from the lode in the 42, much better than any that has hitherto been raised from the mine. The mine altogether is much improved, and never before presented such prospects of great results. Mr. W. A. Thomas was elected a member of the committee of management.

At Kilbricken Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Ensor in the chair), the statement of accounts showed an available balance to the credit of the company of 1241*l.* 6s. 4d., assuming all calls to be paid, and upon which there is a sum of 462*l.* 10s. still due. The chairman suggested that the accounts be received, but not adopted, as there might be some inaccuracies arising from the books not having been posted up. Mr. Ensor, who was elected secretary to the company, expressed his intention of relinquishing all shares held by him in any company to which he was so appointed; and believed that, as a general principle, if the same practice was prohibited, it would greatly contribute to the security of the mining interest. Messrs. Turner, Libri, Byron, Northern, and Hoppe were appointed a committee for the ensuing three months; and a resolution was passed that no agent or servant of the company shall henceforth be allowed to have shares standing in his name.

At the East Polgooth Mine meeting, on Feb. 24, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2980*l.* 11s. 8d.; labour cost, July to Jan., 709*l.* 8s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 488*l.* 3s. 8d.; sundries, 27*l.* 15s. 4d.; six months' London expenses, 60*l.* =3365*l.* 16s. 4d.—Calls received, 2187*l.* 10s.; old iron and frame of wheel returned to merchants, 37*l.* 2s. 1d.: leaving balance against mine, 1141*l.* 4s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. R. Dunstan reported that their engine-shaft having been sunk to the depth of 57 fms., it was deemed prudent to stop sinking, and commence driving north and south, to intersect the lodes which traverse the sett.

At East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 229*l.* 4s. 8d. An account of estimated payments and receipts to be laid before the meeting in May was also submitted, and showed a balance to the credit of the company of 73*l.* 13s. 6d. It was resolved that a special general meeting be held on Tuesday the 20th of March, for the purpose of forfeiting all shares upon which the call due the 16th Dec. last shall remain unpaid. The report of Mr. James Wolferstan stated that the returns of ore had been gradually increasing, and that there was now every probability of being able to sample regularly every two months about 60 tons of ore. He believed they might with confidence calculate on steadily advancing, both as regards quantity and quality.

At Wheal Edward Mining Company meeting, on Saturday (Mr. Ja[illegible] Ensor in the chair), the accounts presented showed a balance in favour of the company of 1082*l.* 5s., and the total amount of assets over liabilities, assuming everything to have been paid up to December last, to be 1902*l.* 9s. 6d. The chairman would not ask the meeting to confirm the accounts, but merely to adopt them, having no very great faith in their accuracy. In consequence of the late secretary having suspended payment, there was not a sufficient amount of cash in hand to proceed with the operations, and the chairman suggested that, in order to relieve the company from its present temporary embarrassment, they should subscribe a sum of 400*l.*, to which he would himself contribute 150*l.* The whole of the amount required was subscribed by the committee. Mr. Ensor was appointed secretary to the company.

At East Pool meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Dec. and Jan. showed—Balance from last account, 726*l.* 7s. 8d.; cost and merchants' bills, 1793*l.* 4s. 2d.=2519*l.* 11s. 10d.—By ores sold, 2010*l.* 6s. 10d.; water drainage, 14*l.*: leaving balance against the adventurers, 495*l.* 5s.

At Wheal Messer meeting, on the 23d Feb., the accounts from October to Jan. showed—Balance from last account, 546*l.* 3s. 9d.; ores sold, 397*l.* 7s. 6d.; calls received, 3443*l.* 18s. 9d. = 4387*l.* 10s.—Mine costs, merchants' bills, &c., 3856*l.* 12s. 2d.: leaving balance in hand, 530*l.* 17s. 10d. The existing liabilities, however, amount to 3274*l.* 18s. 6d.

At North Pool meeting on Tuesday, the accounts for November and December showed—Balance from last account, 731*l.* 2s. 5d.; ores sold (less dues), 2042*l.* 11s. 3d.=2773*l.* 13s. 8d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 2084*l.* 5s. 10d.; income-tax and rent, 373*l.* 19s. 5d.: leaving balance to next account, 315*l.* 8s. 5d.

At Berriow Consols Mine meeting, on 21st Feb., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 46*l.* 1s. 4d.; calls, received, 250*l.*,=296*l.* 1s. 4d.—Mine cost, 164*l.* 18s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 36*l.* 8s. 4d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 94*l.* 14s. 2d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Capt. Henry Taylor reported favourably on the general prospects of the mine.

At Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on the 22d Feb., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 247*l.* 2s. 9d.; calls received, 263*l.* 15s.=510*l.* 17s. 9d.—Mine cost, 160*l.* 5s.; merchants' bills, 100*l.* 5s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 250*l.* 7s. 9d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Henry Taylor reported that in the 32 east Vivian's lode was from 2 to 2½ ft. in width, composed of mundic and fluor-spar, and would yield 1½ ton of copper ore per fm.

At the Caradon Consols meeting, on Feb. 24, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 233*l.* 10s. 6d.; labour cost, Nov. to Jan., 244*l.* 14s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 165*l.* 7s. 3d.; sundries, 9*l.* 19s. 9d.; London expenses, 25*l.* = 678*l.* 11s. 10d.—Calls received, 256*l.*: leaving balance against mine, 422*l.* 11s. 10d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. R. Dunstan reported that he was sure, from the prospects before them, they were fully justified in devoting to the prosecution of the project such amount of time and money as might be required to develope its resources.

At Pembroke and East Crinnis Mines meeting, on the 23d Feb. (Mr. J. S. Margetson in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 177*l.* 14s. 7d.; calls received, 6310*l.* 5s.; copper ore sold, 3576*l.* 18s. 8d.; back carriage received, 94*l.* 1s.=10,158*l.* 19s. 3d.—Labour cost, 4101*l.* 15s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 2804*l.* 6s. 2d.; dues, 270*l.* 8s. 11d.; sundry other expenditure, 973*l.* 3s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 2009*l.* 4s. 8d. Assets over liabilities, 2251*l.* 2s. 6d. Capt. John Prin[illegible] reported that, in assaying the samples of the ores produced, they had discovered that the copper contained silver; the quantity, however, from the ores in each lode had not been fully ascertained.

At Coed-Mawr Pool Mine meeting, on Feb. 17, the accounts showed—Machinery and buildings, 2100*l.*; labour cost and current charges, 3102*l.* 3s. 7d.; paid, less amount received on *Wave* vessel account, 257*l.* 9s. 1d.; half of cost of reservoir, &c., 138*l.* 17s. 9d. = 5598*l.* 10s. 5d.—Cash received for shares, 3000*l.*; ore sold, 745*l.* 13s. 1d.; old wheel sold, 20*l.*; 40 shares appropriated to working capital account, 400*l.*; borrowed on working capital account and since repaid, 121*l.* 19s. 10d.; freights per *Wave*, less working costs and sale of vessel, 131*l.* 14s. 11d.; calls received, 1065*l.* 10s.: leaving balance against mine, 113*l.* 12s. 7d.—Against this balance there is an asset, calls in arrear, 196*l.* A call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. Skimming, in his report, recommended the transfer of the more powerful pumps from No. 1 to No. 2 shaft, at the bottom of the lake, and the cutting of a channel from the lake centre, to carry off the main body of the water into the Llygwy river. In this undertaking, one-half the costs incurred would be paid by the Frith Mine adventurers, whose interests would also be benefited.

At Wheal Golden Consols meeting, on the 24th Feb. (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 378*l.* 4s.; mine cost, 1191*l.* 7s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 326*l.* 9s. 7d.; interest and commission, 14*l.* 12s. 10d. =1910*l.* 13s. 6d.—Calls received, 211*l.*; ore sold, 1281*l.* 14s. 3d.; materials sold, 24*l.* 11s. 1d.; loan, Mr. E. King, 380*l.* 12s. 4d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 12*l.* 15s. 10d. The liabilities over assets were 845*l.* 15s. Capt. W. Burgan reported that the prospects of the mine were exceedingly encouraging, and Capt. J. Williams that as the mine deepened it was generally improving.

At Ritton Castle Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. H. Aldridge in the chair), Captain Matthew Francis reported that he was satisfied he was best consulting the interest of the company in recommending them to sink another 20 fms. in the engine-shaft, which he was persuaded they would have no reason to regret.

At Eaglebrook Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Alexander Duncan in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 132*l.* 13s. 10d.; calls received, 433*l.* 10s.=566*l.* 3s. 10d.—Mine cost, 362*l.* 5s.; merchants' bills, 140*l.* 16s. 11d.; W. Spooner, Dec. 25, 12*l.* 10s.; purser's salary and office expenses, 26*l.* 19s. 10d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 23*l.* 12s. 1d. The assets over liabilities (not including the cost for the current month) was 332*l.* 19s. 3d. A call of 5*l.* per share was made. Capts. W. Spooner and H. Tyack reported that the inclemency of the weather had prevented them having the advantage of Mr. Hitchins's inspection. Before they could begin to dress ore it would be necessary to make a reservoir, and erect buildings for dressers. They would require a counting-house and crusher, which would cost about 180*l.*, and 200*l.* for levelling ground, repairing road, and carriage of materials.

At Garreg Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 212*l.* 13s. 6d.; calls received, 251*l.* 15s.=444*l.* 8s. 6d.—Mine cost, Dec. and Jan., 318*l.* 17s.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 125*l.* 11s. 6d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Mr. W. Ramsden reported that they had a good stock of ore upon surface ready for washing.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from the last account, 18*l.* 5s. 9d.; calls received, 512*l.* = 530*l.* 5s. 9d.—Mine cost, 272*l.* 12s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 173*l.* 2s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 84*l.* 11s. 4d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capts. O. Trewren and J. B[illegible] reported that the winze sinking below the 17, on Taylor's lode, is worth 12*l.* per fm.

At West Sortridge Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. F. Stokes in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 162*l.* 8s. 6d. Capt. John Pryor reported that they were sinking the engine-shaft with all possible speed, and it appeared to be quite a mineralised stratum. Their dressing department was in full operation again.

At Mixon Great Consols Copper Mining Company general meeting, at the Stork Hotel, Birmingham, on the 23d Feb. (Mr. C. Hinks in the chair), the purser read the directors' report, and the reports of Capts. Eddy (the Duke of Devonshire's mine agent), and Tregea (the chief agent of the company), also the statement of receipts and payments, and of assets and liabilities, of which reports and statement of accounts the following is a brief summary:—Since the meeting of the company, in July last, the mine has been completely unwatered to the bottom, or 73 fm. level, in which a good lode (Lewis's), 6 feet wide, was discovered; this level has been driven on the course of this lode about 15 fms., which has yielded a good quantity of rich ore: it has been driven 7 fms. in unproductive ground, but ore had again appeared in the lode. In the 51 fm. level east, Salt's saddle had been discovered; it was rich, but under water, in consequence of there being no communication with the bottom level. A cross-cut to unwater it, and lay the ore ground open, was in progress, and the water had been drawn off it from above by means of a syphon, and a pare of six men to drive in it. From this lode considerable results were anticipated. At the foot of the bottom level, for 50 fms. in length, there was a lode of rich quality, from 4 ft. to 6 ft. in width; this being under water could not be worked until a shaft had been sunk below that level. The agents recommended that the present engine-shaft should not be sunk deeper at present, as the ore is all dipping rapidly away from it north, and the end of the present workings is upwards of 80 fms. from it. Their recommendation, however, was that a new shaft should be sunk so far north as to intersect Lewis's lode (the one in the bottom level) 20 fms. below the point at which it has at present been worked; this would enable all the lodes in the mines to be reached with advantage and ease. The reports expressed entire confidence in the ultimate prospects of the mine being excellent. The accounts showed that the receipts were—From calls, 3013*l.* 16s. 10d; copper ore, 370*l.* 18s. 3d.; discount, 1*l.* 0s. 3d.: balance against mine, 1094*l.* 1s. 3d.=1479*l.* 16s. 9d.—The expenditure, by balance from last account, 293*l.* 1s. 11d.; working costs, 1835*l.* 8s.; merchants for materials, 314*l.* 9s. 9d.; machinery, 1816*l.* 2s. 9d.; salaries and sundries, 220*l.* 14s. 4d.=1479*l.* 16s. 9d. The reports and accounts were unanimously received and adopted. A call of 5s. per share was made, payable in two payments of 2s. 6d. each, the first on the 21st March, and the second on the 18th April. Some additional land adjoining the Mixon Mine, and which the directors had ascertained to be of considerable value to the mine, having been secured by them; the lease thereof was accepted by the meeting. Mr. Hinks and Mr. Edwards, who had retired from the directory by rotation, were re-elected members of the board, and Mr. R. W. Hand, of Stafford, and Mr. J. Haining, of Birmingham, were appointed auditors. The meeting terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman for the efficient discharge of his duty.

At the Grey Mare Iron and Lead Mine first bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the secretary (Mr. Joseph May) read the report, which stated that the works at the mine had been resumed, and although many circumstances had occurred calculated to retard progress, yet that the prospects were most encouraging. The new south shaft had been sunk to the 9 fm. level, and a cross-cut driven to the lode, which was found to be equally as large and rich as the first level from the whim shaft, being about 6 ft. wide of solid iron ore. The length of lode between the two shafts here alluded to is upwards of 30 fms., and as soon as a shaft for ventilation had been opened, which was nearly completed, 16 men would be put to work, and at least 300 tons of ore per month would be raised. It was also stated that the first cargo under the contract entered into with Mr. Crawshays was ready, and would be shipped as soon as the road was completed. The report further recommended that, as probably only a small additional capital would be required, 4000 shares which had not been issued should be cancelled, but that a special meeting to determine this proposition would be necessary, under the rules and regulations of the company. The balance-sheet, duly audited, was laid before the meeting. The committee and auditors for the next two months were then appointed, and the meeting terminated.

Foxdale and Strangford have sold lead ores.

Polberro and West Wheal Towan have sold black tin.

West Basset Mine has sampled 574 tons of copper ore.

The Oola Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Company have this week sold their first sampling of silver-lead ore.

Boiling Well sampled on Wednesday 200 tons of good copper ore, and have about 10 tons of silver-lead to dress.

At Pen-y-Gelli, there will soon be a sale of lead ores.

At Merllyn, owing to the frost, no ores were sold for last month, and consequently there was a balance against the mine at the meeting on Thursday. There is a prospect of the mine again becoming remunerative, as at Bryn-ferrod there is a fine course of lead, and also of copper, some of the latter ore having realised 17*l.* 10s. per ton.

The Round Hill Mine looks exceedingly well, and the 5s. call due on Thursday was entirely paid up.

The Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company have this week received a report, which appears to open again the gold question in England. The report, which will be found in another column, is expected to revive confidence in the shareholders as to the ultimate success of the undertaking.

MINING JOURNAL NEWSPAPER

We understand that Wheal Williams, lately abandoned, has been purchased, together with the materials as they stand, by parties who are supposed to be well aware of its real character, and who intend shortly to resume its exploration. This sett being on the run of the Wheal Maria lode, besides having a very congenial stratum of killas, are the main features in the adventure.

We perceive that Mr. T. P. Thomas, of Old Broad-street, has commenced as a mining auctioneer, and an advertisement in another column furnishes the particulars of his first sale. From his extensive connection in the mining districts, and his intimate knowledge of mining business, it appears to us that Mr. Thomas has a large field of useful occupation before him. Now that a medium for the disposal of mining property by public competition is open, conducted by an agent thoroughly competent to particularise the various lots submitted, we should think very many will avail themselves of the opportunity presented.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following :—

DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Bryntal, Devon Great Consols, Gonamena, Herodsfoot, Hingston Down, Kenneggy, Mendip Hills, North Wh. Basset, Providence Mines, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, Treweths, West Wheal Providence, West Wheal Seton, Wheal Tremayne, Wheal Wrey, Dhurode, Mining Company of Ireland.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORE.—Bell and Lanarth, Cae-Gynon, Cubert, Eaglebrook, Darren, East Basset, East Tamar, Gilmar, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Wheal Baddern, Leeds and St. Aubyn, Molland, Nanteos and Penrhiw, North Towy and Cystanog, North Frances, North Wh. Trelawny, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Rheidol United, Rosewarne, Sortridge Consols, South Carn Brea, Treloweth, Wheal Harriett, Wheal Russell, Wheal Tehidy, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Zion.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORE.—Arundell, Butterdon, East Boscean, Great Sortridge, North Hingston Consols, Wheal Edward, Wheal Ludcott.

In Foreign Mines, the market throughout the week has exhibited greater firmness, and improved prices generally obtained. Linares changed hands yesterday at 7¾, and United Mexican at 2¼. The closing price of Imperial Brazilian was 1⅞ to 2⅛; National Brazilian, 1 to 1½; St. John del Rey, 28 to 30; Cobre Copper, 46 to 48; Copiapo, 17 to 19; Lusitanian, ⅜ to ⅝ dis.; Pontgibaud Silver-Lead, 15 to 16; Royal Santiago, 3⅞ to 4; Clarendon, ⅛ to ¼ dis. The following quotations are merely nominal:—Jamaica Copper, ¼ to ½ per share; Cologne Mining, 5-16ths to 7-16ths per share; Obernhof, ¼ to ½ per share; Peninsular Mining, ¼ dis. to par; San Fernando, ¼ to ½ per share; Metcalfe of Jamaica, 1-16th to 3-16ths per share; Port Royal of Jamaica, ¼ to ½ per share; Wildberg Consols, 1¼ to 1⅜ per share.

At the Colonial Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. L. Lowndes in the chair), the report of the directors, as also one by Messrs. John Taylor, jun., and Richard Taylor, the managing directors, were read, and unanimously adopted. Messrs. W. L. Lowndes and W. Eales, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Mr. G. A. Donaldson elected in the room of Mr. J. D. Brown, who resigned through ill health. Mr. P. D. Hadow was re-elected one of the auditors. Votes of thanks were then passed to Mr. Spence and Mr. Camer, the company's superintendents, and similar compliments to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

At the Fortuna Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Charles Morris in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 1037*l.* 19s. 6d. The profits of the smelting-works for nine months, to the 31st of December, 1854, was 1217*l.* 10s. 11d., being upwards of 6 per cent. upon the whole amount invested. Messrs. Addis and Henderson were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Crosbie and Dorrington auditors. The proceedings, which appeared to give great satisfaction to all present, are fully detailed in another column, and terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

At the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a total loss of 11,328*l.* 13s. 1d. The principal items in the general statement are—On the liability side: Outstanding accounts, and bills payable by company, 14,458*l.* 14s. 1d.; dividends payable, 14*l.* 12s. 6d.=14,473*l.* 6s. 7d.—On the asset side: Accounts and bills receivable, 4046*l.* 7s. 3d.; stock at Tamar and Millwall, 14,937*l.* 12s.; balance at bankers', 1149*l.* 6s. 10d.=20,133*l.* 6s. 1d. And as the amount received on deposit account was 50,000*l.*, and the amount paid for plant at Tamar and Millwall, and preliminary expenses, 32,711*l.* 7s. 5d., it will be seen that the loss has been as above stated, and from which it would appear that there is still a balance of assets over liabilities of 5059*l.* 19s. 6d.

At the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company meeting (Mr. J. Falder in the chair), it was resolved that, owing to the non-arrival of advices from California, a further adjournment should take place until the 16th instant.

The Linaries Mining Company have advices from Mr. Henry Thomas to the 19th Feb. The rise in the back of the 75, against Lopez's winze, has improved, the lode being now worth 2 tons of lead ore in a fathom. Don Carlos's winze, sinking under the 55 is worth 3 tons in a fathom—lode very large. East of engine-shaft, the 55, east of Roderiquez, is worth 3 tons of ore in a fathom. The 55, west of Thorne's shaft, is worth 4 tons in a fathom. The tribute pitches are looking well; and it will be readily understood, that having cut the middle and north lodes good in the 55, the mine has improved considerably.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association have received advices to the 1st Jan., 1855:—The produce of gold for the month of December amounted to 10 lbs. 10ozs. 1 dwt., being a steady increase in produce, which has been maintained for the last five months. The new or Joinville's adit is progressing rapidly, the ground being favourable for driving. New stopes are being opened, and, altogether, the reports assume a more favourable aspect.

The National Brazilian Mining Association have received a report dated Cocaes, Dec. 30:—"Since last report, the force has been employed partly in driving the eastern end, and partly in clearing out Terrell's sink. In the western end of this sink the lode is 8 ft. wide, and on the 27th inst. showed specks of gold, which have led us to look for better results before long. At the Terra Vermelha, the washings are showing better, and the gold is of beautiful quality. At Cuiaba, the stone is still in ground, but the stamping will be proceeded with in a day or two. The produce for the month was Mks. 2 2 5 26."

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have received advices, dated Morro Velho, Dec. 18:—"The produce for Nov. is 28,090 oits., equal to 269,857 lbs. troy, and derived as follows:—From general stamps, 24,961 oits.—from 6936 tons of stone, yielding 3·692 oits per ton; Susanna separation, 1396 oits.—from 202·4 tons of stone, yielding 3·692 oits. per ton; arrastra, 1374 oits.—from 7138 tons of stone, yielding 0·193 oits. per ton; extra strakes, 344 oits.; 96 tons burnt stone, 15 oits.: total produce, 28,090 oits. This is but a small produce, and yet it is more than we expected, for, as you will have found it noted in my diary, the stone throughout the month was of very poor quality. Produce for Nov. (28,010 oits., less duty, 5 per cent., 1404 oits.), 26,586 oits., at 7s. 8d.=10,191*l.* 6s.; from which deduct cost, Rs. 60,486 639, at 27¼d., 6930*l.* 15s. 3d.: leaving profit, 3260*l.* 10s. 9d. The cost is heavy this month, owing to various articles having to be charged which properly should have been spread over several months, as carriage for inclined plain (itself 1400 milreis); rachet rails, kibbles, mining lamps, cast-steel, borers, shovels, chain, tarpaulin; also more hides than usual, both dry and raw; more stamp-heads. The charges from England are heavy; also the charges from Rio—altogether, an extra charge on this month not much short of 1000*l.* Stamps working 30 days, average 131·29 heads; with 132 heads, average 29·84 days; arrastres worked 26·02 days. The duty done has been something more than last month, the supply of water having been increased by the rains. The Susanna stamps has continued stamping separately the Quebra Panella stone. The quality of stone has been very poor during the whole month, and the supply also scanty, so that we have been obliged to take in 243 tons from the old refuse heap, whilst 53 tons of the poorest killas were thrown out.—Calcination: I mentioned in my report of the 18th Oct., that some of the sand from the roasted stone was retained to be treated with chlorine, in the Hungarian way, according to the information that Mr. Reay had received. I am sorry to say that he has not succeeded.—*Dec.* 30: Gold extracted to date, 17,477 oits., from 1110·12 cubic feet of sand (result of 20 days' stamping), yielding 15·74 oits. per cubic foot; and of 4695·2 tons of stone, equal to 3·72 per ton. This does not include the produce of the Susanna stamps. Stamps working during 20 days, average 130·08 heads. Less duty has been done because the Lyon stamps were stopped 25 hours for repairs, and altering the course of the driving leat and launders; and also because the stamps were driven with less speed for several days, that they might not be short of stone for the Christmas holidays. The quality of stone has been rather better, as will be seen by the produce being greater than for the corresponding period of last month; still it has not been so good as, at the beginning of the month, we seemed to have reason to expect. Owing to repeated lets, and insufficient number of labourers, the supply has been scanty, so that we have had to continue taking in from the old refuse heap, and have thrown out but little of the quite worthless killas. I fear there is no present prospect of improvement in the quality, nor of increase in the supply, unless we get more labourers. Calcination of sand has been in operation for a week, but the result cannot yet be ascertained."

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received advices, under date, Cobre, Jan. 18:—"At Taylor's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, with a good branch of ore in it, 1 ft. wide. The 62 fm. level east continues the same as last reported; in the 62 west we have made a communication to the winze coming from the 56; in this level we have the same smooth wall to the south as we had before cutting the ore in the 44, which leads me to suppose we shall not be long in cutting it here after driving south-west, which will be after making the communication from the 56 fathom level. In the 56 east no alteration has taken place; the winze below this level we are securing with timber; in the 56, south-west, we are, to all appearance, getting into the lode west of the cross-course, as we have got into ground similar to the 44, with branches of ore and mundic. In the 44 west, the course of ore in the winze and back is equally as large and good as last mentioned; in the end it appears to be improving, the branches are uniting more with the solid lode of ore (2½ feet wide) mentioned. We have to keep timbermen constantly at work securing the backs; the south wall is of the most treacherous nature. We were very near being injured there yesterday by a run of country from the south wall, but fortunately no one was hurt. The stopes in the back of the 35 east continues much the same as at my last.—Angelita: In the 10 west there is not much alteration in the end; in the stopes in the back of the 10 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, and the branch of ore of the same size and produce as stated in my last report. In the adit end east, and winze below this level, I can see no alteration whatever; they are producing just the same. In the stopes in the back of the adit, the lode of grey and horseflesh ore is as last reported in every respect."

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have received the report from the mines, dated Feb. 22:—"At the East Mine, Carter's engine-shaft men are still engaged in clearing the 40 fathom level, both east and west on the Erbtiefstergang lode. I am not in a position to give any further particulars respecting this part of the mine than I did on my last, in consequence of having greater difficulty in going through the crushed ground than I anticipated. Dean's lode, driving east from Michael's shaft, in the 15 fathom level, will produce 3½ tons of silver lead ore per fathom. The new winze sinking below the 20, east of Michael's shaft, will produce 4½ tons of lead ore per fathom. This morning two men were set to sink a winze in the bottom of the 20, 10 fms. west of Michael's shaft, on Dean's lode. In cross-cutting, the lode is found to be standing in this level in whole ground, for a considerable length. At the West Mine, our lift at the Blumengang sink will be completed by the 28th inst., when the men will at once commence sinking on the course of the lode from the 10 fathom level. No. 1 upper stope will produce 4½ tons of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 middle stope will produce 6 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode east from the south cross-cut, now called 'Beck's' lode, will produce 3½ tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. The lode west from Beck's lode is somewhat improved; it will now produce 1¼ ton per fathom. The cross-cut south from the deep adit level is at present presenting some favourable indications that we are getting near a lode or branch. The ground has become easier for driving, and a great quantity of water issues from the breast of the end. The surface operations are still idle, by the frost and snow. The engineer cannot proceed any further with his work, until the weather changes, which I trust will not be long. At the smelting works, there are employed eight masons dressing stone, and five labourers engaged in clearing out the old works and assisting the masons, &c. The iron casting have arrived for No. 1 blast furnace, and as soon as the weather will permit they will be put in their places.—J. M. Cagarton."

The Dalecarlia Mining Company have advices from Captain Barrett, dated Feb. 10:—"Mellan shaft is now 16 fms. deep, and has been deepened during the past month 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode is worth about 35 cwts. of lead ore per cubic fm. The 15 fm. level south is now in advance from shaft 1 fm., and has been lengthened in the past month 4 ft. 6 in.; the lode is worth about 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The adit level has been lengthened during the past month 1 fm.; no change worthy of notice in this driving. Skreberg shaft is now 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. deep, and has been deepened during the past month 1 fm.; the lode is worth about 2 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Ko shaft is now 14 fms. deep, and has been sunk in the past month 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode is worth about 30 cwts. of lead per cubic fm. The 14 fm. level west has been extended in the past month 8 ft. 6 in.; the lode is worth about 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have forwarded from this mine, during the past month, 16 tons of lead ores to the smelting-house, and have now, dressed and undressed, about 4 tons. We have not forwarded any from the Mellan or Skreberg Mines this month, but here we have at surface, dressed and undressed, about 20 tons. At the Norra Mine, we have forked from 13 to 14 fms. of water. Our progress has been rather slow in forking this last fortnight, in consequence of being engaged in fixing bearers, cistern, pumps, &c., which are now ready for working, with the exception of some slight repairs to the engine, which will be set in order in a few days, so that it will be ready for work by the time the engineman arrives from Stockholm. Mr. West (the manager) reports that the smelting with our small furnace is very satisfactory. This furnace turns out ½ ton of lead per day, which gives, by assay, 62 ozs. of silver to the ton."

The Lusitanian Mining Company have advices from Capt. J. Holman, their mining agent of the Aljustrel Mines, Portugal, dated Feb. 15, of which the following are extracts:—"Since writing you last I have cut in the adit level, about 40 fms. west of John's shaft; the lode in this level is 17 ft. wide, the first 4 ft. of which is composed of mundic, flookan, iron, and black and yellow copper ore; the second 6 ft. is a horse of blue killas, mundic, and veins of iron running through it; the last 7 ft. of this lode is a mass of iron, with spots of black and yellow copper ore in places. From its present appearance, the first 4 ft. of this lode is kindly; and I should say, down 10 or 15 fathoms from this level the lode ought to make a great change, but we shall prove it in our next level. I am sorry to say we have done nothing in the shaft since I wrote you last, on account of our things not having yet arrived. I have written to Mr. Pinto several times about them, and he sends back to say they will be sent in a day or two, but I have not seen them yet. I left here last Monday for Lisbon, but finding the roads so bad, and the river so high that we could not pass, I was obliged to return. I have commenced a new adit, 80 fathoms further west than our present adit level, and shall cut the lode about 6 fathoms deeper. I have commenced a new shaft in front of our adit level, to take the lode about 40 fms. deep, but I intend to drive a cross-cut 15 or 20 fms. from surface, where I expect to find a great change in the lode. I have sent you a box of samples, the greater part from the first 4 ft. of the lode, of black and yellow copper ore, or ironstone coated with copper. I have also sent three papers, two with samples; Nos. 1 and 3 are samples taken from the lode; No. 2 is merely to show you the nature of the veins running through the horse between the two lodes. You will please get some of these samples assayed, and send me the result, as I am not certain what it is. For the last three or four weeks there has not been a day or night without rain. At present I cannot get a cart to bring me any timber, and we are greatly in want of it. I find that things required for the use of the mine here must be bought in future during the summer months, for it is quite impossible to bring anything heavy to this place after the rain sets in. I do not see the use of costeaning any further east or west than our present adit. I shall force on the two shafts as fast as possible, also the new adit."

Las Infantas Lead Mining Company have advices from their manager, Mr. Joseph Lee Thomas, dated Linares, Feb. 19:—"Eastern Lode: The pitch at St. Luis shaft is producing a fair quantity of ore.—Western Lode: The sinking of the sump-shaft is going on well, the lode in the shaft is small 3 ft. wide, carrying a little ore, but not to value. In the 30 fathom level north we have no change, and still continue driving, guided by a good wall, but no lode; the pitch in the back of this level is producing a large quantity of ore; the pitch in the back of this level, on the eastern branch, is producing a fair quantity of ore. The pitch in the back of the 30 fm. level, south of sump-shaft, is producing a fair quantity of ore. In the 24 fm. level north the end is at present unproductive, this we expected would be the case as we neared the cross-course, having found it so in the 30 fathom level, driving in the same direction; the pitch in the back of this level is worth from 2½ to 3 tons per fm. We purpose in the ensuing month to commence a winze a below the 44 fathom level, to form a continuation of Runcorn's winze, this position has been chosen for two reasons—first, because we anticipated that at this point it will open upon the most productive part of our shoot of ore; and secondly, because should we at any time be overpowered with work in the sump-shaft, we shall be able at a little cost to convert this winze into a good whim-shaft, by simply making good the communication from surface to the 18 fathom level, through the old men's workings. Our January ore is not yet weighed in, owing to our dressing operations having been somewhat retarded by the constant rains during the last month; it will, however, be completed in a day or two, and will not fall much short of 5000 arobas, and I anticipate, that when we have our Feb. ore hauled, we shall have at surface, dressed and undressed nearly 100 tons.

From the Grand Duchy of Baden Mines, we learn that the frost had broken up, and that the dressing had been resumed.

The Agua Fria Gold Mining Company have advices from Gold-hill, dated 13th January last, of the shipment of 127½ ozs. of gold, the produce of the previous nine days' working. Very little rain had fallen, but a heavy fall of snow and severe frost had stopped the horse-whim, and prevented their raising a greater supply of quartz. A new lift of pumps, worked by steam power, was to be put in operation the following Monday. During this time a considerable quantity of quartz had been crushed for other companies, the tribute on which would nearly pay the whole expenses of the mill.

The directors of the Australian Mining Company have obtained a Royal Charter of Incorporation, whereby the shareholders' liability is limited to the amount of their shares. The directors will convene a meeting at the earliest opportunity, in order to afford the shareholders information as to the condition and future prospects of the company. We observe that a parcel of copper ore, from Tungkillo, was sold at Swansea, on Tuesday, at 25*l.* 1s. 6d. per ton.

The Gold Mining Share Market has exhibited a decided improvement; influenced, no doubt, by the favourable accounts received from Australia and California. More business was transacted yesterday than has taken place for some month's past, shares changing hands in Agua Fria at ⅝; Colonial Gold, ⅛; Port Philip, ¼; and Waller, ½. The closing price of Anglo-Californian was ⅛ to ⅜; Carson's Creek, ⅛ to ¼; Great Nugget Vein, ⅛ to ¾; Nouveau Monde, ⅛ to ¼; West Mariposa, ⅛ to ⅜; British Australian Gold, ⅛ to ¼; Lake Bathurst Gold, 1-16 to 3-16. The success of individual diggers has been proverbial. We have heard of the prizes they have obtained, but the blanks have not been reported. As far as regards English companies, formed for the working of gold in California, and the success they have achieved, no further allusion is necessary here; their deeds speak for themselves. In the Governor's annual message to the Senate and Assembly of California, he states that in the counties of Nevada, Shasta, El Dorado, and Amador there were 18 companies working, with a capital of $1,007,000; their expenses amounted to $652,128, while the receipts were $1,671,000: of these companies returns had been made to the State. There were also 14 other companies—four in Siskiyou and Klamath, two in Nevada, one in Sierra, two in Placer, one in Tuolumne, and four in Mariposa. These, although they have not published a return, were all making profits. As far as regarded American mining, considerable improvements had taken place, and there was no expectation that the supply would decrease. From San Francisco, in 1854, there had been exported bullion to the value of $50,434,873, and quicksilver to the value of $750,000. These accounts, which must be assumed to be correct, as they are official, reflect no great credit on the mining enterprise of England, as developed in California. We alluded, some short time since, to the commotions which had occurred in Australia, owing to the licensing system; we deprecated, in the first instance, the indiscriminate mode in which they were given, but we can by no means defend the manner in which they have been resisted by the diggers at the several places where the commissioners have endeavoured to restore order. The Crown has a certain right to the produce of the ground, in order financially to meet the expenses of the colonial Government, and the direct taxation obtained in this way is much less objectionable than levying a subsidy indirectly on any necessaries, either of clothing or provision. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. Those for other descriptions of stock in this market have been merely nominal.

The arrivals of gold have been—

Plantagenet	Ozs.	8,512	£17,500
Chilian		1,600	5,000
Kent		65,000	—
Marco Polo		56,894	4,250

This is exclusive of that brought home by passengers. At the time of the departure of the *Marco Polo* order was not restored, and the value of gold was 3*l.* 18s. per oz. The *Arabia* has also arrived from Sydney, from which she sailed on the 20th Sept., and the *Joven Dolores* from Melbourne, but it is not yet known if these vessels have any gold on freight. The *Sabrina* is stated to bring 20,000*l.* from New Zealand, and the *Brilliant* is expected with 35,580 ozs.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, there has been but little doing, except in British Iron, which were done on Monday at 4½, and on Wednesday at 5½, the last quotation being 4½ 5½ ex. div. The closing prices for other undertakings are—Rhymney Iron, 19 21; ditto, New, 5 6; and Portland Iron, 1¾ 2.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market throughout the week has shown a decided improvement, with the exception of Crystal Palace shares, which were dealt in yesterday at 2⅞. Transactions also were effected in South Australian Land at 35¼; Van Diemen's Land, 12½; Australian Royal Mail, 4½; and Peninsular and Oriental, 55¾. The closing quotation of Australian Agricultural was 29½ to 30½; Peel River, 2½ to 2¾; Netherlands Land, ¼ to 1¼; North British Australasian, ¾ to 1; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅜ to 1⅝: ditto New, ¼ to ⅜ pm.; Berlin Water-Works, 3 to 2½ dis.; British American Land, 58 to 62; Electric Telegraph, 14 to 15; Royal Mail Steam, 66 to 68; Submarine Telegraph, ⅞ to 1. In Joint-Stock Banks, the market continues to occupy the attention of speculators, prices remaining firm. Shares changed hands yesterday in Australasia at 81; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 20½; ditto New, 5; London and Westminster, 40⅞; Union of Australia, 64½ to 64½: Oriental Bank Corporation, 38. The closing prices of other securities of this description were—Chartered Bank of Asia, 1 to ½ dis.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 2¾ to 2¼ dis. New South Wales, 34 to 36; South Australia, 38 to 40; Union of Australia (new), 7 to 9.

The Australian Mining Company have at length succeeded in obtaining a Royal Charter of Incorporation, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

We learn from Lake Superior, that several French and English parties have lately been exploring the shores of that vast lake, for the purpose of the further discovery of mines. As soon as the Sault St. Marie Canal is completed, a communication with Lake Superior will be opened, and the resources of that vast inland sea more fully developed.

The *Tryphena*, from Rio de la Hache, has brought 52 bags of gold ore, and the *Eleanor Dixon*, from Islay, 99 bags of silver ore.

SHEFFIELD, FEB. 28.—Our correspondents (Messrs. E. Smith and Son) state that transactions have taken place in Brightside Mine at 55 and 56; no business in any of the others. The Eyam Mining Company, as also the Peak United, have considerable quantities of ore ready for dressing, only waiting a favourable change in the weather.

HULL, MARCH 1.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that Tremaynes are enquired for at about 4*l.*, and there are also buyers of Bedford United and East Gunnis Lake, but there is no general business doing in mining shares. Railway shares have been in rather better request, owing to an expectation that the breaking up of the frost, and the rather liberal gold arrivals we have had lately, may produce a little buying; besides, there is also a feeling that peace may be nearer than many people expect. Hull and Selbys have been buyers and sellers alternately, at about 100½ during the week, and there are still buyers and sellers at about this price.

THE COAL TRADE.—A small portion of the large fleet of colliers from the North has arrived in the river, and at yesterday's Coal Exchange 34 cargoes were sold, at prices varying from 16s. 6d. to 22s. per ton, for Walker Primrose to Wallsend Stewart's. To-day the retail coal merchants will further reduce their price 4s., and the quotations for the best coal will be from 26s. to 28s. per ton.

The arrangements for establishing the new City Bank, with Sir Robert Walter Carden as chairman, and a board of influential directors, have been completed, and prospectuses issued. From the well-known caution of the chairman, a very favourable impression of its success is entertained. The enormous amount of business transacted of late by the existing joint-stock banks of London, sufficiently shows that there is an ample field for a new bank; and as the prospects of such undertakings have enabled them to declare dividends varying from 10 to 22 per cent. per annum, the public are likely to support any new undertaking of a like character with men of known probity to direct its operations.

The Bank of London has met with so much support, as to be already in a position to apply for a Royal Charter.

The Mexican and South American Company new shares have been done at from par to ¼ prem.

The Shale, Naphtha, and Machine-works at Wareham, Dorsetshire, with plant and machinery, held on lease for 99 years, from 1848, at 45*l.* 18s. 9d. per annum, were offered for sale, on Wednesday, by Messrs. Gadsden, Winterflood, and Ellis, at the Mart, and knocked down at 3450*l.*

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 23d February.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Foxdale	100	£13 13 6	J. P. Eyton.

Sold at Bagillt, on the 2d March.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Strangford	27	£11 11 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	4	10 1 0	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Polberro	16 0 0 0	£62 15 0	£1004 0 0	Daubuz, &c.
ditto	2 0 0 0	51 10 0	103 0 0	ditto
West Wh. Towan	4 0 0 0	64 17 6	259 10 0	Calenick
ditto	1 10 0 0	62 5 0	93 7 6	ditto

SILVER BROOK MINE sold, during January—

ZINC.—62t. 3c. 3q. to Messrs. Vivian and Sons, at 50s. per ton, realising 155*l.* 8s. 11d.
LEAD.—13t. 17c. 3q. to J. H. Meredith, at 12*l.* per ton, realising 166*l.* 2s. 9d.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 7, and sold at Swansea February 27, 1855.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	112	10⅝	£11 3 0	British Slag	75	4¼	£3 3 0
ditto	109	9⅝	10 8 6	ditto	24	3⅝	2 2 0
ditto	90	11⅛	11 12 6	ditto	18	3⅜	2 15 0
ditto	84	16¼	10 19 6	ditto	6	11⅛	10 16 0
Ballymurtagh	72	3	2 12 0	Chili	59	29¼	31 18 6
ditto	58	5⅜	5 8 6	ditto	50	30⅞	34 4 0
ditto	42	3⅛	2 12 0	ditto	1	19	20 9 0
ditto	41	2⅝	2 11 6	French Slag	76	3⅛	2 1 0
ditto	32	3	2 12 6	ditto	16	2½	1 8 0
African	67	30⅛	32 17 6	Barilla Slag	38	3	2 2 0
ditto	49	32½	36 3 6	ditto	10	4⅝	3 3 6
ditto	48	29¾	32 4 0	Australian	42	14	15 16 0
ditto	25	32¼	36 4 6	Holyford	31	19¼	22 4 6
ditto	7	23¼	25 1 6	Tungkillo	5	22	25 1 6
Knockmahon	107	13	14 11 6	Tuscan	5	11⅛	12 10 0
ditto	22	6⅝	7 1 0	London	2	60½	68 5 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Berehaven	395	£4353 5 6	Barilla Slag	48	£111 11 0
Ballymurtagh	245	800 12 6	Australian	42	663 12 0
African	196	6601 19 0	Holyford	31	688 19 6
Knockmahon	129	1714 12 6	Tungkillo	5	125 7 6
British Slag	123	400 19 0	Tuscan	5	62 10 0
Chili	110	3614 0 6	London	2	136 10 0
French Slag	92	178 4 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	174	£1968 3 0
Freeman and Co.	160	1355 4 0
Grenfell and Sons	145	1887 16 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	186	2359 10 0
Vivian and Sons	53	1866 19 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	459	2767 8 0
Mines Royal Company	42	663 12 0
English and Australian Copper Company	49	1772 11 6
British and Foreign Copper Company	67	2202 12 6
Mason and Elkington	78	2576 12 0
F. Bankart	10	31 15 0
Total	1423	£19,452 3 0

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8 3-16	£8 8 6	£131 1 6
Foreign	23	24 19 6	118 8 0
Sale	12⅞	£13 13 6	£123 18 0

Totals—British, 973; Foreign, 450=1423 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8¾	£9 9 6	£132 18 6
Foreign	15 1-16	15 16 6	119 17 0
Sale	14½	£15 6 0	£120 10 6

Totals—British, 145; Foreign, 1555=1700 tons (21-cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 14, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, March 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
United Mines	117	£1 11 6	South Crinnis	90	£15 6 6
ditto	106	6 1 0	ditto	85	9 16 6
ditto	105	5 9 6	ditto	76	5 19 6
ditto	96	5 16 0	ditto	54	6 1 6
ditto	82	5 17 6	West Wheal Damsel	110	9 14 0
ditto	58	4 12 6	ditto	89	4 15 6
ditto	55	7 15 6	ditto	67	5 11 6
ditto	50	5 3 0	ditto	36	3 19 6
ditto	46	5 13 6	Pemb. & E. Crinnis	75	5 2 6
ditto	45	14 0 0	ditto	49	9 9 6
ditto	44	4 17 0	ditto	44	2 4 0
ditto	30	13 9 6	ditto	40	1 12 6
ditto	20	4 14 0	Perr. Wh. Leis. United	67	2 13 0
Tresavean	84	2 17 6	ditto	51	2 4 6
ditto	68	2 17 6	ditto	50	2 6 6
ditto	62	3 12 6	ditto	28	2 16 0
ditto	61	3 17 6	Creegbrawse	49	4 10 6
ditto	56	2 7 6	ditto	46	7 3 0
ditto	51	4 18 0	ditto	35	4 9 6
ditto	46	3 15 0	ditto	28	2 18 0
ditto	44	3 0 6	ditto	27	4 2 6
ditto	39	2 2 0	Wheal Comfort	66	1 12 6
ditto	30	6 16 0	ditto	58	1 16 6
Fowey Consols	118	7 18 6	ditto	47	2 8 6
ditto	76	8 16 0	ditto	2	16 19 0
ditto	75	5 14 0	West Polberro	25	6 4 6
ditto	46	9 5 6	ditto	22	0 15 0
ditto	22	9 4 6	Wheal Kitty	15	10 1 0
			Wheal Jewel	10	6 9 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

United Mines	854	£4095 1 6	Perr. Wh. Leisn. United	196	£485 13 6
Tresavean	541	1870 19 6	Creegbrawse	185	809 16 6
Fowey Consols	337	2661 1 0	Wheal Comfort	173	380 19 6
South Crinnis	305	2996 10 6	West Polberro	47	172 2 6
West Damsel	302	2008 12 0	Wheal Kitty	15	150 15 0
Pemb. & E. Crinnis	208	1010 9 0	Wheal Jewel	10	64 10 0

Average Standard .... £145 0 0 | Average Produce 5¼
Average Price per ton £5 11 6
Quantity of Ore .... 3172 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 182 tons 1 cwts.
Amount of Money £17,676 10 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard .... £141 17 0.—Average Produce 6
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 138*l.* 17s.—Produce 6½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	192	£1475 9 9
Vivian and Sons	511	2789 2 6
Freeman and Co.	288	1188 13 0
Grenfell and Sons	603	2247 8 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	270	1905 18 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	610	3998 3 0
English and Australian Company	210	1163 13 6
Mason and Elkington	265	1631 18 9
Copper Miners' Company	224	1271 4 0
Total	3172	£17,676 10 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Bawden's Hotel, Pool.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Basset 600—Tincroft 405—North Roskear 330—South Frances 303—Wheal Seton 283—South Tolgus 218—North Crofty 211—North Pool 56—West Stray Park 20—Pendarves and St. Aubyn 12—Wheal Agar 5.—Total, 2443 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 910—West Wheal Basset 574—Carn Brea 448—North Wheal Basset 390—Par Consols 365—Alfred Consols 221—Boiling Well 200—South Crenver 196—Halamanning and Croft Gothal 185—Rosewarne United 183—West Alfred Consols 167—Great Wheal Alfred 137—Elijah and Wentworth 137—Levant 113—Botallack 84—West Fowey Consols 80—Treloweth 74—North Dawns 67—Cook's Kitchen 65—Wheal Trenwith 25—Treleigh Consols 21—North Wheal Unity 20.—Total 4662 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

HORSE-POWER MACHINES.—SIR: "G. H. L.," in your Journal of the 17th February, enquires where these machines are to be had, and how they answer. If he addresses a letter to Isaac Martas, Esq., Wrelton Hall, Pickering, Yorkshire, he will obtain all the information he requires.—J. B.: *Feb.* 28.

HORSE-POWER MACHINES.—SIR: In answer to your correspondent, "G. H. L.," in the Journal of 17th February, I beg to state that I have imported the horse-power machines from America, and have one now in use for threshing, which answers very well.—JOHN MARTIN: *Notton, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, Feb.* 27.

COMPETENT AGENTS—ENGLISH AND WELSH.—SIR: I would advise "One from the Mountains of Arvon" to come over here and take a trip down through Cornwall, and when he returns he will tell a different story. I suppose he has seen an inclined plane, though not a perpendicular railroad; but if he visits Carn Brea Mine he will see one. He talks of the Welsh being honest men; they do not put the car before the horse, referring to their economy in erecting machinery. Of the former (the car before the horse) I shall say nothing; I cannot suppose he puts it in similar to the man who exhibited a horse in Bartholomew Fair, in 1826, with his tail (in the manger) where his head ought to be. Respecting machinery, I saw a Welsh stamps, not 100 miles from where he lives; on the front part was a grate, with a plate in the usual way; behind the heads, where the stamps should be fed, was another plate. The space between the heads and those two plates was about half an inch, so that a stone of an inch diameter would jam the head and break a lifter; I saw two go off while I was there. The stamps was not fed at the bottom, under the heads, but on the top, just like a pepper mill, not in shovels full, but wound in just like a mine girl measuring buckwork, when she does three barrows for 1s.—W. H.: *Lydford, Feb.* 27.

FOURNEYRON'S TURBINE.—SIR: Will any of your correspondents inform me where "Fourneyron's Turbine," with its latest improvements on high-pressure principle, is to be seen at work nearest at hand; and about the probable cost of one set up where there is a direct fall of 70 feet, and sufficient water to drive a wheel that height, and 6 ft. breast?—B. ROWE: *Laxey Mines, Isle of Man, Feb.* 28.

FURSDON MANOR MINE.—SIR: In your last Journal, there is an enquiry from "H.," of Sheffield, relative to this mine. I beg to inform him the miners are now employed driving a level on one of the copper lodes into the hill, which has a promising appearance; they are taking out stones of malleable copper, also stones of yellow copper ore, but not of sufficient depth to prove its worth. The part which "H." alludes to, and where the lode was expected to be cut, has been suspended for several months, from the want of machinery, and the late severe weather has been another cause, which I very much regret, as that level will be 10 fms. below where we are now working, and where our expectations are much greater. In addition to the three copper lodes which we have to lay open, we have a large north and south lode, 30 ft. wide, 18 ft. of which will pay very well for working; 6 feet from the wall it gave 18 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore, at 12 ft. it gave 15 ozs., and at 18 feet it gave 12 ozs. to the ton, so that we may fairly calculate on the lode for 18 ft. wide yielding 15 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. When this lode is laid open by a level from the bottom of the shaft, it will in itself, in my opinion, pay the cost of the mine.—W. HEATH: *Lydford, Feb.* 27.

CWM EIGIA SLATE COMPANY.—SIR: Can any of your correspondents throw any light on the proceedings of this company? The directors promised a dividend in August last, and have just made a call. It appears, also, that little more than half the shares were taken up. The recriminations, too, which have passed between members of the board are not calculated to cheer the shareholders.—A SUBSCRIBER: *Spondon, Derby, March* 1.

SUB-DIVIDING HEAVY-PRICED SHARES.—SIR: I cannot but think that there are many who agree with you in your expressed opinion of "the desirability of sub-dividing the heavy-priced shares," such as Bassets and Bullers. If they are unsaleable now, at the beginning of the war, what will they be after a prolongation of some more years? It is, then, the part of prudence to provide for the coming storm. Probably all that is wanting to effect such a measure is some one to set the ball rolling. I am a holder of Bullers, but as I live some hundreds of miles from London I cannot undertake the task; but if any spirited shareholder on the spot would publish his willingness to receive the opinions of his fellow-shareholders on the subject, I think he would find sufficient support to justify his bringing the matter forward at the next meeting, strengthened, as he would be, by the repeated expressions of an opinion founded on such experience as yours.—A HOLDER OF BULLERS: *Feb.* 26.

KILBRICKEN MINING COMPANY.—"One Interested" (Dublin) will find a meeting of adventurers in this undertaking reported in another column of this day's Journal.

THE MOSELLE MINING COMPANY.—SIR: In reference to a letter, signed "A Shareholder," in your last Journal, I would advise him, or any other gentleman who may wish to ask a question, to attend the adjourned meeting on the 5th of March, and if he cannot get a satisfactory answer, let him then apply to your columns for assistance; but, I believe, the real author of the letter is as well able as any man to give an answer to his own question, and I should not be surprised if he himself favoured your readers with it in the forthcoming number. In my humble opinion, after duly considering the terms of the prospectus, and other facts connected with the formation of the company, the directors are quite right in declaring that they cannot carry on the working upon the Cost-book System without a complete registration of the shareholders. At any rate, the directors can only act in obedience to the expressed wishes of those who are registered.—X. Y. Z.: *London, Feb.* 27.

GOLD IN CORNWALL.—Mr. Calvert has left London for Cornwall, to examine some properties supposed to be auriferous—the particulars of which will appear in an early Journal.

PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: The shareholders of this company, which started under the most favourable auspices, have been long expecting to receive notices convening a meeting of the proprietors. Can any of your readers explain the reason for this unseemly delay? Such a course should be at once adopted, as in a few weeks, probably, it will be too late to do anything in the shape of restoring public confidence, or repairing the injury which mismanagement (if not something worse) has done to our property. As the holder of more than 200 shares, I shall be ready to co-operate immediately with any body of proprietors who will at once convene a meeting, to search into the real state of our affairs, and make such changes in the management as may restore confidence.—A DISAPPOINTED SHAREHOLDER: *Feb.* 28.

THE MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—SIR: In your comments on the meeting of the 26th January, it is stated—"That the directors and shareholders were put to the trouble and expense of a three days' ballot to enable Mr. Edwards and Mr. Richardson to record their dissentient votes." Now, Sir, this is not the fact. Our votes were given on the first day; and, under any circumstances, a ballot must have been taken, because the 11th, or borrowing, clause in the Deed of Settlement forbids the borrowing powers to be used, except the board is "empowered by a majority, which shall consist of, at least, two-thirds in number of the shareholders (personally or proxy) present at the meeting, and holding between them two-thirds of the shares of the company for the time being subscribed for."—CHR. RICHARDSON: 15, *Charles-street, St. James's, Feb.* 28.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I perceive that "Justitia," in your last week's Journal, finds fault with my remonstrance as to his exaggerations. I feel sure that his friend, Mr. David Dyer, never could have written a single line to him, or any one else, to the effect that he was now making 2000*l*. per week for this company: a man of honour and respectability, such as Mr. Dyer unquestionably is, would not stoop to such deception, whatever "Justitia" might do himself, in his anxiety to sell his shares. Fortunately, in the same number of your valuable Journal appeared a letter from the secretary of the company, giving the shareholders some account of their proceedings; and as I am a shareholder, I have availed myself of the invitation of the directors to inspect Mr. Dyer's reports and calculations, all of which are very satisfactory and promising. The calculations gave me the information that Mr. Dyer expected, in the three months from Nov. 7 to Feb. 7, he should return 10,080*l*. gross profits, or about 9000*l*. nett profits, from the working of his two machines, after allowing 22 days for Sundays and accidents, and estimating only ½ oz. of gold per ton as the average yield—a very low average, as every person acquainted with the colony will admit. It is clear that the accidents to the castings prevented Mr. Dyer from realising the produce from his first working. I must say that, although no reasonable doubt exists of Mr. Dyer's ability to secure the most complete success, there is nothing whatever in any of his statements that bears out the assertion of "Justitia;" and, under such circumstances, I believe it to be a mere fiction, invented to serve his own purpose, or to injure the credit of a gentleman in whom so many of the shareholders of the British Australian Gold Mining Company have unlimited confidence.—AUSTRALIAN: *March* 1.

"A Large Shareholder" (Cornhill).—The adjourned meeting of the company will be held on the 16th inst. Advices have been received within the last few days. It is further anticipated that previous to the meeting despatches will come to hand, announcing that operations have commenced. We understand it is the wish of the directors that there should be a full attendance of the shareholders, as several important propositions will have to be considered.

COMPETENT AGENTS—WELSH AND ENGLISH.—SIR: As "One from the Mountains of Arvon" has thought fit to reply to my letter in his anonymous form, I can only finally state that the purport of his letter was to mislead the mining public as to the best agents in all North Wales for mining purposes, as well as to mislead himself as to what is the meaning of the word agent. A man may be a miner, but it does not follow because he is a miner, or even because he may be looked up to by men under him as the "top sawyer," that he is a mine agent, and the inference intended to be drawn was, that certain parties could take in hand, better than other people, all that was necessary about a mine, to gull the English adventurer. It is all very well for your correspondent to talk about the extreme prudence, &c., of his countrymen, but I can tell him often and often have I been applied to by miners, coming under his denomination of agents, to form companies; and when I have offered to lay the matter before some of my townsmen (Liverpool), who might be inclined to speculate, the answer has been invariably, "Liverpool men look to much into matters; Londoners are the men for us, they bleed freely." I, therefore, leave my opponent with this well-meant advice—leave worthy men in their sphere alone, and do not drag them before the public in a garb that I feel certain they will not thank him for. And I would advise him to prove his skill in fully developing the prospects of the mines he stands godfather for.—J. P. HAMER: *Feb.* 27.

ST. DENNIS CONSOLS.—SIR: Since I called attention to the management of this mine, through your Journal, some three months since, another correspondent, "An Old Miner," has made a similar enquiry, but to neither of which has there been any reply. On passing the other day, I saw the operations were still being carried out in the same heedless manner, from which I infer that the proprietors generally are not acquainted with mining, and fear they will, ere long, be much deceived by the staff of managers they have on the mine. It also appears to me that the proprietors do not take sufficient interest in the management themselves, but trust too much to agents. All I wish now, Mr. Editor, is permission, through your Journal, to ask the following questions:—1. How is it they cannot work their steam-engine more than 16 hours out of 24; and what length of time will it take them to drain the water from the old mine?—2. What work has there been done, that is beneficial to the proprietors, for the 9000*l*. they have expended; and how much less than 9000*l*. more will it take, under the present management, to bring this out in a proper state, when from 6000*l*. to 7000*l*., properly expended, would have been quite sufficient?—3. How much tin have they returned; and what quantity of tin can they return per month for the next 12 months, without making any alteration in their engine? To these remarks, no doubt, if the agents are conversant with mining, they will make a reply. In conclusion, the above is only offered as advice, to alter their system of working; and first get their tin, before covering their dressing-floors with glass.—VERITAS: *St. Austell, Feb.* 23.

CLAUSEN'S PATENT FLAX COMPANY.—SIR: Being a holder of shares in this undertaking, I should feel obliged if any of your readers can give me any information as to what the company is doing, if at work. If so, why the promised dividends are not regularly paid?—H. B.: *St. John's-wood, March* 1.

GOLD OF CARDWIAN MINE.—SIR: Has Mr. Low any objection to inform the public, through your Journal, in what way the assays were made from which such splendid results have been obtained,—whether by chemical or mechanical means: and, if by the latter, if in conjunction with mercury?—J. B.: *Feb.* 28.

MINING MANAGERS AND BROKERS.—SIR: I was glad to observe in your report of the Wheal Arthur meeting that there appeared a strong feeling against the appointment of a secretary or a manager who was a dealer in shares, and I hope every shareholder will do his utmost in putting a stop to it. It is impossible that a mine can be honestly carried on for the benefit of all under the management of a broker, whose chief interest must be in the rise or fall in the market. Capitalists who invest in mines carried on by mining brokers deserve to lose their money, as they must know that such mines are only intended for jobbing purposes. Every manager or purser ought to be the paid agent of the company, and dismissed immediately if found guilty of inserting false reports in your Journal, and dealing in shares.—W. T.: *Hull, Feb.* 28.

WESTMINSTER BONDS.—We have received several letters, complaining that no account of the proceedings at the recent meeting at the London Tavern has hitherto appeared in print. We will endeavour to publish next week a full report, including the able speech made by Mr. Lawrence.

FURSDON MANOR.—SIR: In answer to your correspondent, "H.," of Sheffield, relative to this mine, I beg to state that a highly respectable addition to the shareholders is about to take place, as also a change of management, and that machinery is at once to be erected, and the mine to be worked with that spirit it is considered to so justly deserve, when it will then again appear in the Share List of your valuable Journal. If "H.," of Sheffield, will address to the committee, 16, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, he will receive any information he may require; or if a shareholder, and as such registered in the books of the company, he will receive every information at the meeting about to be held.—H. M.: *March* 1.

Mr. John Mitchell, on the Nature and Treatment of Gold-bearing Minerals; Mr. John Hitchens, on the Gold Mines of Brazil, Mocaubas and Discoberto; "Hibernicus," on the Proceedings of Mining Companies; Mr. J. B. Balcombe, on Why has Gold Mining in Wales Failed? are unavoidably postponed until our next Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 3, 1855.

As far as the seven sales of copper ore in Cornwall (out of twelve for the present quarter) have gone, they may be considered very satisfactory. 27,957 tons have realised 172,303*l*. 19s. 6d., the average produce on the 22d Feb. being 6; the standard, 141*l*. 17s.; and price per ton, 5*l*. 14s., with which no shareholder or miner has any just reason to complain.

The price of tough cake and tile continues, as it has for nearly 18 months, at 126*l*. per ton; sheathing and bolts at 1s. 2d. per lb.; and whilst this is supported by a demand equal to the production, there is little reason to expect any material depression, but on the contrary, the "chain of events" are likely to tend towards additional firmness.

The last quarter's yield of metal from Cornish ores were unusually large—3150 tons 17 cwt. from 49,146 tons of ore, producing $6\frac{3}{8}$, or 6*l*. 8s. per ton, which realised 314,438*l*. 15s., the standard being 142*l*. 14s. Since then several of the western mines have been abandoned, and there seems no likelihood of the present quarter's results extending, either in tonnage or amount, equal to that preceding it.

With our usual tabular statement, in the Journal, 6th Jan. last, we pointed out the fact that "the lion's share of profit went into the pockets of the smelters," and it does so still; "they pursue the even tenour of their way;" all goes swimmingly on with them. Labour, however, has become a trifle cheaper—owing, as before stated, to some of the "bals" having shut up—and thereby distributed the men among the neighbouring mines, where they could be better engaged.

The amount of dividends paying from some of the great guns are satisfactory—the prospects good—the reserves pretty well kept up—they may be considered in a perfectly healthy condition—and long may they continue so. Still gold may be bought too dear; and when war's alarms are sounded, and the effects felt in the abode of every individual, the price of shares will naturally recede, as they have for some time past; and this is not to be wondered at. At the present moment the prices quoted are almost nominal, for there is scarcely a ripple in the share market; all seems frozen up—the thaw has not taken place.

We do our best to furnish the sales from every mine, weekly and quarterly, both of which require the watchful notice of every shareholder. If he consulted his own interest—as he would his private ledger and stock account—he would see by the sales making at the mines in which he was interested, the increase or decrease in the proceeds coming therefrom; and there can be no better criterion. If the sales increase, he may assure himself all goes well; on the contrary, finding them decrease, he should take proper steps to ascertain "the reason why."

Many bubbles burst in 1854; many individuals concerned in them, including bears, brokers, and jobbers, were ruined; and the new year has opened with similar results, as the columns of our Journal, the Courts of Law and Bankruptcy, amply testify. The greater loss, however, has been sustained in the foreign glittering, golden spangles; still, we cannot hide the fact, that large amounts have been incautiously and undeservedly lost in our own mines, situated within a day's journey from this great metropolis, which, upon due enquiry into, could, or should not have been the case.

The copper ore for sale this week amounts to 3531 tons, and for that ensuing, only 2443 tons, still we are pleased to notice some of the progressive mines are gradually increasing their monthly sampling; and, were it our province, we could name several that are likely, ere long, to stand in as much estimation as they are now disregarded—nearly paying cost, and yet the necessary calls to support them for a short time longer are not responded to, as they ought to be. By such means, the merchants become weary of waiting so long for payment of their supplies; and, as a matter of course, are taking steps against the shareholders, who are so apathetic and dormant. Who can blame the merchants for so doing?

A very important paper was read by Prof. JOHN WILSON, F.R.S.E., on Wednesday evening, before the Society of Arts, "On the Iron Industry of the United States," at which meeting Earl GRANVILLE, Lord President of the Council, presided. Our readers are aware that Prof. WILSON was the special commissioner selected by the British Government to visit and report upon the Industrial Exhibition at New York, and in our Journal of the 23rd of Sept., and in the Supplement to that of the 14th of Oct. last, we laid before our readers two full reviews of the very elaborate report presented by him, and printed by authority of Parliament. To those reviews, and to the report itself, we direct the attention of all who feel deep interest in acquiring the most perfect information respecting the iron resources of the United States, now our best customer, and by some believed likely one day to prove our chief competitor.

The present paper commenced with a brief sketch of the past history of the iron industry of the States, which exhibited the usual fluctuations attendant upon the establishment of a new industry, with periods of prosperity and of adversity, induced by fiscal as well as commercial agencies. Iron appeared to have been first made in Virginia about the year 1715, previous to which the colony was supplied from the mother country, and, shortly after, the manufacture was established in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1738, we have the evidence of some progress having been made, in the shape of a Report from the officers of the dockyard at Woolwich to the Navy Board, dated Sept. 3:—

"We have lately received from his Majesty's yard at Deptford bar-iron flats of $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, 15 cwt. 0 qr. 24 lbs.; squares of $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 5 cwt. 0 qr. 12 lb., imported by Mrs. COWLEY, from America; and, pursuant to your warrant of July 11th, 1735, have made sufficient trial of each of the sorts; find the said iron to be very good and fit for H.M. service, superior in every respect to the best Swedes iron, and in our opinion, worth 17*l*. 10s. 6d. per ton."

The present consumption of iron in the United States may be taken at 1,200,000 tons, which approximated very closely to the estimate mentioned by Mr. SCRIVENOR, as given by Mr. WOERN, of Sweden—viz., 88 lbs. per head of the population. To meet this the home production was not at present equal; about half the present make is consumed for castings, and the remaining portion is converted into wrought-iron, at a loss in waste, &c., of about one-third. This practically reduced the total or available production to 700,000, leaving a deficiency of 500,000 tons to be supplied by other countries. Hitherto the demand had increased in a ratio far beyond the ratio of production, but as the capability of production was, in this case, entirely a commercial question, the interests of the supplying countries were affected equally with those of the consuming country, by all circumstances, whether fiscal or industrial, which were brought to bear upon it.

	1840.	1850.	1852.
Make of iron	286,903	564,755	500,000
Quantity imported	50,886	441,514	501,158

This large importation to meet the home consumption was obtained entirely from this country, and formed a very important item in the commercial intercourse of the two countries. The value of the United States market to our iron manufacture may be readily seen in the Board of Trade Returns, which give the exports for the years 1851 and 1852 respectively:—

	1851.	1852.
To the United States	404,559 tons.	501,158 tons.
To other countries	295,211 „	393,266 „

Thus giving an excess of about one-third in favour of the United States over the gross exports to other countries.

In his recent enquiries into the iron industry of the Union, Prof. WILSON was led to a divisional arrangement, showing its chief seats, with their respective advantages and capabilities. Their production in the last year (1853-4), and the estimated cost of manufacture were:—

1. The Housatonic district—Production, 10,000 tons; cost per ton, 20 dols. to 25 dols.
2. The Hudson River district—Production, 80,000 tons; cost per ton, 18 dols. to 20 dols.
3. The Delaware and Lehigh Rivers district—Production, 120,000 tons; cost per ton, 16 dols. to 18 dols.
4. The Schuylkill River district—Production, 100,000 tons; cost per ton, 20 dols.
5. The Susquehanna River district—Production, 120,000 tons; cost per ton, 15 dols. to 18 dols.
6. The Potomac River district—Production, 125,000 tons; cost per ton, 20 dols.
7. The Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers districts—Production, 150,000 tons; cost per ton, 20 dols.

Besides these well-defined districts, about 100,000 tons must be allowed as the production of the numerous isolated works scattered throughout the upper portions, especially of the Atlantic States, where charcoal as fuel was universally used. In these iron of the best quality was made, but at a cost of nearly double that of the coal furnaces.

In order to illustrate the vast capacity of the American Union for the production of coal and iron, Prof. WILSON exhibited in a map of the United States the several extensive coal fields which it possessed, some of which have this marked peculiarity, of being above the water level, and could thus be worked without pumping. The immense area of the coal measures comprised every variety of ore found in Europe, those principally used for smelting being the magnetic ores, the hematites, and the clay carbonates of the coal veins; besides which the spathic, or sparry carbonate, and the ologist, or specular ore, were used to a limited extent in the New England States, and rich seams of the blackband had been recently discovered in connexion with the bituminous deposits of the great eastern coal field. The magnetic oxides, and the hematites, were found dispersed through the whole extent of the Union, from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic seaboard to the States of the far west; while the clay carbonates were associated with the coal measures lying to the west of the Alleghanies. The spathic ores, chiefly found in Connecticut and Vermont, were worked on the old system, with charcoal and the coal blast; they furnished iron of first-rate quality; while the specular ores occurred, in the New England States, and were said to abound in the more distant States of the south and west. The iron industry was first established in the New England States, where the ores and the fuel, wood, were abundant; but the existence of coal in Pennsylvania raised a formidable rival; and since 1820, when mineral fuel was first worked and sent to market, that State had become its centre, and it had now the entire control of the home market. This position it must hold for some years, until the great resources of the States west of the Alleghanies are sufficiently developed to contest the lead with their more advanced neighbour. Prof. WILSON anticipated from these rich mineral districts a formidable competitor, not only to Pennsylvania, but also, perhaps, hereafter, to Great Britain.

At present America is our best customer, and the great object is to hold possession of the market. If we cannot produce iron at a rate which will allow us to import it into the United States under 20 dollars for pig and 50 dollars for bar-iron, the home manufacturer will beat us. The Americans have a natural protection of 50 per cent., which arises from the charges of freight, commission, insurance, &c., to which imported iron is subject; and an artificial protection of 30 per cent., arising from fiscal regulations. The English manufacturer, therefore, has to struggle against a protection of 80 per cent.; and we perceive, by advices from the States published since the paper was read, that attempts made in the Legislature of the Union to reduce, to some extent, the import duty had been postponed, and will probably be defeated by the influence of Pennsylvania. In the course of his observations, Professor WILSON referred to a process which he had witnessed in the States, of rendering the refuse slag available for purposes of utility; and some specimens produced in England by the same process, and highly polished, although inferior to those he had seen in America, together with others of a beautiful product, obtained by annealing the slag, or cinder, which were exhibited attracted marked attention.

Prof. WILSON then described, by diagrams, a process which he had seen successfully tried in the States, of making wrought-iron direct from the ore without the intervention of smelting. We adopt his own description:—

"The process I refer to was patented by RENTON, in 1851, and was in operation at Cincinnatti, and at Newark, New Jersey. The description and particulars of working I have given at length in my report to her MAJESTY'S Government. Another operation of some magnitude for a similar purpose, and based on a similar principle (HARVEY'S patent), is carried on at Motthaven, New York, where the returns, I am informed, are equally satisfactory. In both the conversion is effected by mixing the ores with a proportion of fuel, both being reduced to a coarse powder, and raising the temperature by means of heat applied externally to the chamber in which the mixture is contained. The fuel is ignited, and burns at the expense of the oxygen of the ore, and metallic iron is left mixed with the foreign substances usually accompanying such minerals. This reduced ore is then moved to a furnace, suitably arranged, and subjected to a temperature sufficient to bring the iron to a pasty condition, when it is worked together as in a puddling furnace, and drawn out in balls of the required size for tilting. By this process a great saving is effected, as the entire expenditure of exertion, fuel, and labour, would not much exceed that of the ordinary process of puddling—while at the same time a superior quality may be expected, as the temperature at which the deoxidizing action is carried on is not high enough to cause the iron to combine either with the carbon of the fuel, or with any of the other impurities, as silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, &c., which are always found in the ordinary pig-iron. The first (RENTON'S), I am informed, will shortly be in operation at the Llynvi Valley Works, South Wales. The sectional diagrams of the furnaces used show their management, and on the table are specimens of the manufacture of both the processes—and also of the principal ores used in the manufacture of iron in the States. The great abundance of the magnetic oxide, the richest of all iron ores, and its proximity in many localities to the coast, I am inclined to think, place it quite within the reach of our ironmasters who may require additional material, either for increasing the quantity or for improving the quality of their produce." He concluded by expressing an opinion that English capital acting upon American raw material might produce vast benefits to both countries, while he remarked upon the disinclination exhibited by the English ironmasters to introduce improved processes.

The paper led to a most animated and interesting discussion, in which Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. MCGREGOR, Mr. MAY, Dr. PERCY, and others took part. The English ironmasters were defended, on the ground that innovations often failed, and that new processes on a great scale entailed vast and often useless expense. The state of freights from America, together with the difficulty and expense of inland transit, seemed to forbid the exportation from that country of American iron ore into this, although ore had been recently imported into Great Gritain from Sardinia and Elba. This objection, however, was answered by stating that ore could be imported as ballast in cotton ships, and that the progress of the railway system would in time open and cheapen communication between the interior and the sea. A general feeling seemed to prevail that the iron trade of Great Britain had but little to apprehend from competition with the United States. It was observed that, while the production of native iron increased, the imports from this country also advanced in the same progressive ratio; and it was confidently asserted that, so long as we could produce 3,000,000 tons annually, we had little to fear from any rival. Much difference of opinion prevailed as to the probable effect of climate;

it was on the one hand stated that the great variations of heat and cold in the States interfered seriously with labour, and consequent capacity for production; while, on the other hand, Prof. WILSON saw men working in the American furnaces without inconvenience while the thermometer stood at 130. The American policy of imposing a protective duty on the importation of iron was much questioned, and it seemed conceded that if rails from England were admitted free, their introduction would enable double lines of railway to be completed, and afford great encouragement to the iron trade of America in its various other branches.

The inferior quality of modern rails, as compared with those supplied 14 years ago, was a subject of strong comment; and the folly of railway companies purchasing cheap rails, the evils of which were sensibly felt on many lines, was on all hands conceded. The adoption of the proposed process of making wrought-iron from the ore was treated as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, Professor WILSON conceiving that the ex-expense of RENTON'S process could not much exceed that of a puddling furnace, while others expressed their fears that much of the present cost would not be saved by its adoption. The noble chairman, at the end of the discussion, with much emotion observed, that on all former occasions when he had presided at the meetings of the society, he invariably met a regular attendant, whom we should never see again—Mr. HUME. After a short but eloquent eulogium on the distinguished but departed member, for his public spirit and services in the advancement of science, Lord GRANVILLE concluded by paying a graceful tribute to the merits of the paper and its author.

We observe that while a bill is before Parliament for assimilating the law of Ireland with that of Great Britain, by exempting all Irish mines, save coal mines, from poor law taxation, a movement has been made in Cornwall to make all mines of every description rateable to the support of the poor. The Board of Guardians of the Penruth Union have unanimously resolved to petition both Houses of the Legislature on the subject, and during the discussion some important statistical information was submitted to the meeting. Certain returns had been previously moved for and ordered, which, having been supplied by Mr. PETER, the clerk of the board, by Mr. BARHAM, of the clerk's office, and by Messrs. BAWDEN, EVA, and BATH, the three relieving overseers of the Union, and by the overseers of the several united parishes, important tables were compiled. They were now submitted to the Board, and from them it was stated that if the mine dues paid within the Union were fairly assessed, the agricultural and trading interests would be relieved to the extent of one-third of the poor law burthens they bore. From one of the tables, it was alleged that of 1601 persons relieved in the week ending Jan. 27, 1855, 1250 were members of miners' families, and that only 351 were persons of other callings, and that of the miners' families 1034 had become chargeable, from the direct effects of mining labour. There appeared to be upon the books 395 widows of miners who had died from mine accidents, or from "miners' consumption," and who had left in all 638 children at present chargeable on their respective parishes, while of the non-mining population there were throughout the Union only 47 widows receiving relief, and 62 children.

A general feeling seemed to prevail that it was only just that all the interests of a community should bear their fair share of public burdens; and the Rev. J. W. HAWKESLEY, a mining proprietor, and a large ratepayer on other descriptions of property at Redruth, stated that he had ascertained, that if all mine dues paid in that parish were fairly assessed, his own amongst the rest, he would have to pay less than he paid at present, and there would, no doubt, be many others similarly circumstanced. The motion to make all mining property rateable seemed to meet general approval; the petition to Parliament was adopted, and ordered, together with the tables, to be printed, and to be sent to the several unions in the county, and their co-operation was invited.

We have strongly advocated placing Ireland on a par with England in respect of rating mines, considering it manifestly unjust that mines in Ireland should be chargeable with poor rates, while those in England are exempt. The objection would, of course, cease if the present movement was successful, for then all mines would be rated alike in both countries. Assuming that the tabular statements to which we have referred are correct, there seems great reason in the feeling which prevails; and if it be general throughout Cornwall, the great seat of mining adventure, it will be difficult to resist the introduction of a measure which will have the effect of altering a state of the law which has existed since the reign of ELIZABETH. The other great mining districts of the country ought deliberately to consider the proposed measure in all its bearings, and if their views should concur with the expressed opinions of the Penruth guardians, the majority of whom may, perhaps, be interested more as agriculturists than as miners, the Legislature will, of course, yield to the sense of the country.

We observe, probably resulting from the movement in Cornwall, that on Thursday evening Mr. G. VERNON enquired, in the House of Commons, whether it was the intention of the President of the Poor Law Board to assimilate the law in England and Wales to that which existed in Ireland and Scotland, by introducing, in the course of the present session, a bill for the purpose of making all mines rateable for the relief of the poor? —Mr. BAINES replied, that at present he had no authority to say that any measure would be introduced on the subject; but he begged to remind the hon. gentleman that he would have an opportunity on two occasions very shortly to bring the subject forward, as the first order of the evening was a bill on the subject of mines in Ireland, and another hon. member had given notice of moving for leave to introduce a bill on the same subject.

It has often been remarked, that if private individuals carried on their undertakings in the same manner as that pursued by companies, acting under a board of directors, there would be a considerable increase in the lists of bankrupts and insolvents. Experience has shown that men who are acute enough while looking after their own interests, as soon as they are appointed directors become lax and careless in the extreme, permitting the salaried officials, whom it is their duty to control, to exercise all active authority; in fact, the general rule would appear that, as the board have a divided responsibility, each director imagines the other will look after the details, and superintend the working of the establishment, the consequence is that, being every body's business, no one thinks it his duty to attend to it.

A melancholy instance of mismanagement was shown in our last Journal; we allude to the GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINING COMPANY: from July to December they have sold tin to the amount of 2899*l.*, and according to the report of the agent, Capt. WEBB, a man of good practical knowledge and high character, there are several thousand pounds worth of tin ore in sight; the surface work is well laid, the mine is in perfect order, and if not making profits at present, it is calculated such will be the case in a few months—yet, with all these favourable circumstances, the property is depreciated in value. Now, from what cause does this arise? All that should, appears to have been performed in Cornwall, and the only answer that can be given to the question is, the inertness and incompetence of the directors. According to the statement of accounts, it appears that the late secretary is deficient in the large sum of 1226*l.*; had a proper supervision been exercised, this could certainly not have occurred. From what was elicited at the meeting, it would appear that the checks given to this official, to meet the cost-sheet, were never crossed, and that he used them for his own purposes; no satisfactory information could be arrived at, and the chairman, who presided, could afford no explanation—in fact, he appeared to know as much of the affairs of the company as an entire stranger; nor did it seem that his brother directors could give any information as to how the late secretary had been able to appropriate this large amount without their knowledge, and until they heard some serious defalcation had occurred in another mine, where the same person was acting, they did not investigate their affairs; and the reasonable probability is, that had they not been aware of the fact, they would never have thought fit to have looked into the accounts of the Great Hewas Mine. One of the causes of the depreciation of the mine, it appeared, arose from the circumstance that one gentleman had taken a panic, and, at the time they were worth 17*s.* per share, had thrown 3000 on the market, by which ill-advised step they had fallen in value to 5*s.* 6*d.* We are not aware whether this gentleman knew anything of the committee, or the mode in which they were supposed to manage the property entrusted to them by the shareholders; but, judging from what has come to light since, it would appear there were reasonable grounds for becoming alarmed, as, with no financial control, it is impossible that any mine, however rich, can return profits, or even pay costs.

As soon as the directors found themselves in a dilemma, they called in the advise of Mr. HANCOCK, the solicitor, and this appears to be the only sensible step they have adopted; he having recommended that a committee of enquiry should be appointed, and all litigation avoided, conceiving by that means a satisfactory solution may be arrived at. The advice given them by Mr. HANCOCK is not only judicious, but most disinterested; as, although a solicitor himself, he warned them of the uncertainty of the law; and, representing the large number of shares he does, it is to be regretted that his name is not on the committee of enquiry, as, no doubt, much practical good would have resulted from his labours. The value of the mine and the abilities of the agent are unquestionable, and had the direction in London been efficient, the property, doubtless, would have been in a very different position. It is to be hoped the committee of management for the future, whoever they may be, will see the necessity of attending more actively to the affairs of the company, and that a lesson will be learnt from past occurrences. With these remarks, we dismiss the Great Hewas United Mining Company; it is but one of a series, as there are many mines whose town managements should be looked into, the directors of which neglect the interests of the shareholders, and where the secretary or purser virtually constitutes the board of directors.

If the view taken by Lord Chief Justice JERVIS, in the case of BATESON *v.* BACON, as given in another column, is to be carried out to its full extent, a considerable check will be given to mining enterprise, as supposing that the amount of capital stated on the prospectus is not paid up, then shareholders who have subscribed will not only be able to repudiate their liability, but recover from the parties the whole amount they have disbursed, although the money has been applied to work the undertaking for the general good of all parties.

The decision of the Lord Chief Justice is, no doubt, correct in point of law, but as mining, wherever it may be carried on, is a commercial speculation, it is to be regretted that for all purposes of trade we have not tribunals to adjudicate, similar to the Chambers of Commerce in other countries. That which may be legally right, when put into operation may be practically wrong; and if this dictum is carried out, the principle of "reserved shares," in nearly all companies, whether for mines, canals, railroads, &c., is illegal, and the regulations of the House, although acted upon in every-day transactions, may at any time be reversed in a court of law. According to all received accounts, the TALIESIN MINE is considered to be a fair speculation—indeed, of more than average value. The committee of management have attended sedulously to their duties, and from time to time inspected the property entrusted to their charge. The capital raised has been applied to the purpose of conducting operations at the works, and if further funds are required, we are told they can easily be obtained. There is no question that many good dividend-paying mines are now working without their full amount of capital subscribed, and it would be monstrous to imagine that, should these be depreciated in value, any shareholder, probably after receiving dividends, could enter an action, because the capital, according to the prospectus, was not paid up. We do not dispute the law of the case; but, if carried out, we reiterate this would be most detrimental to speculaton, in whatever branch it might arise.

In another column, we detail very fully the present state of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING COMPANY'S affairs; and, as the various reports describe, their unfortunate position has arisen from circumstances entirely beyond the control of the directors, who are themselves great losers, from the extent of interest they hold in the undertaking, and from which, under the able guidance of so competent and thoroughly practical a manager as Mr. P. N. JOHNSON, so different a result was very justly anticipated. The lamentable illness, however, by which that gentleman has been so long debarred from taking that active management in the company's business which he otherwise would have done, has, doubtless, occasioned many of the difficulties attending its operation, while to the negligence of others may be attributed further and more annoying losses. The object to which attention should now be directed is the best course of effecting a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the undertaking, which can be best accomplished by directors and shareholders working together, they having the same end in view. Where all have so heavily lost, further trouble should not be entailed by acrimonious discussion, while litigation could only prove disastrous to all concerned.

It may be remembered that, some years since, various letters appeared in our Journal on the relative merits of copper sheathing and bolts; so great, indeed, was the interest excited, that even the officials of the Admiralty condescended to notice the agitation, and from different quarters specimens of metal were forwarded to them: no results, however, were arrived at, and there the question rested. Many alloys were alluded to at the time, and different mixtures of metals recommended; the corrosion, and the other concomitant causes which deteriorated the sheathing, were by our several correspondents duly commented upon, and nearly all had a panacea for the evil. Among the various compositions which are used, none stands more pre-eminent than that known as MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL; it has been employed for years most extensively by the shipping interest, and at the time of its invention was subjected to very severe tests by some of the first practical chemists of the day. It would appear, however, that some metal which has been sold under this designation becomes in a few years, when used as sheathing, so brittle that it can be crushed by the hand; and that whenever the bolts have been removed they are likewise so fragile that the slightest force would break them. It is singular that, after a use of upwards of 20 years, these defects should have been just now but first observed; surely had the metal been in this state when ripped from the vessel it would have been reported, and although this might not have occurred in Government establishments, our great mercantile ship owners would not have neglected immediately to denounce its utility.

The London and North-Western Railway have used tubes in their boiler flues, manufactured from MUNTZ'S metal, for some considerable period, and had they not found the composition superior to any other admixture, they would not have entered into contracts with the manufacturer; it must be borne in mind, too, that on the lines of railroad, they are used by, and under the direct supervision, of working engineers who, if they found the metal not to work or wear well, would immediately complain to their superiors. There can be no doubt but the question is of great importance to all concerned, both to consumer and manufacturers, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at, where such solitary instances as we have alluded to occur, is that some spurious metal, manufactured by interested parties, has been substituted for the genuine. No one could suppose that any manufacturer, dealing largely in an article of general utility and extended consumption, would peril the value of his connection for the sake of realising a little profit by the substitution of goods of inferior quality than those heretofore supplied, on the faith of their superiority over articles fabricated for a similar purpose. Into the process of manufacture we will not enter, but it would have been more satisfactory to the public if they had known the name of the vessel, or vessels, from where the deteriorated metal was taken, as well as the agents who supplied it; this, we think, would have only been an act of justice to the manufacturer, and until this information is supplied we must dissent from the principle of condemning a useful invention from unauthenticated statements, which can only be considered as assertions without corroboration.

Another consultation between the directors and shareholders in the QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY was held on Monday, when the Rev. Mr. DRUMMOND, one of the consulting committee, who has throughout been most energetic in his endeavours to bring the matter to a profitable result, announced that the amount now required was only 4500*l.*, to make up the additional capital necessary for paying off the debts of the company, and working, it was hoped, to a profit, and even out of this small sum 1500*l.* was promised upon certain conditions. One of the principal difficulties now appears to have been got rid of, as it has been stated that an under current was at work, with a view of establishing a new company; but several of the shareholders present were unanimous in expressing their opinion that they would never assist in such an undertaking, and, the consequence was, that one of the largest holders, who had hitherto held back, promised to advance 400*l.* But in confirmation of the hopelessness of success of any new company, a letter had been received from Mr. WADDELL, informing the shareholders that if the advices he expected to receive intimated he would be assisted, and that money would be forthcoming, he would purchase the property in his own name, for the benefit of the company; and as this purchase must have taken place on the 27th January last, any scheme for a new company, to the injury of the present one, is effectually defeated. Although Mr. DRUMMOND has, during the present year, already advanced 400*l.*, he promised to subscribe an additional 500*l.*, expressing a hope that he should yet succeed in inducing other shareholders to come forward at this critical point to rescue the property.

A second consultation was held on Wednesday, and from which it would appear the difficulties are likely to be surmounted. It was proposed to issue the 11,000 shares in reserve at 5*s.* per share, and 2350 were subscribed for in the room, making, with the amount already promised, 9500*l.*, and leaving only 3500*l.* to be now raised—which, if the shareholders consult their own interest, it is expected will be obtained without further delay.

With regard to the success of quartz rock mining in California, we have been furnished with the following, as the results of 18 companies:—Five in Nevada county, with a capital of $700,000, at a total expense of $299,870, earned $716,000; one company in Shasta, capital $27,000, expenses $19,200, receipts $53,000; El Dorado, five companies, capital $140,000, expenses $119,892, receipts $490,000; and in Amador county six companies, capital $140,000, expenses 213,166, receipts 412,000, making a total capital of $1,007,000, and upon which receipts were obtained amounting to $1,671,000, at an expense of only $652,128. We also learn that six new companies have commenced operations in the same district, with a capital of $240,000, and similar prospects of success.

The investigations which have recently been instituted, in reference to the management of the numerous undertakings conducted at Salvador House, while they disclose facts of a startling nature, and such as at the first glance are undoubtedly calculated to shake the confidence of mining enterprise, will, we are satisfied, be attended with advantageous results. The circumstances which surround the proceedings of this institution are deeply to be deplored; and although a stern sense of justice has called upon us to refer to them from time to time, we have done so more in sorrow than in anger, and have been prompted by no other feeling than that of an anxious desire to assist shareholders and the mining world (whose interest is deeply involved in the matter) in arriving at a just conclusion.

The effect of these investigations will be, we maintain, to afford a more certain protection to public companies; this must be the result. Hitherto, shareholders have been too apt to neglect their own interest; but after having experienced the sad effects of such negligence, they will see the policy and importance of keeping a more watchful guard over their affairs. Great caution should, and no doubt will, for the future be observed in the appointment of committees: for we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that had the committees of management at Salvador House been more vigilant, and more attentive to their duties, it would have been an utter impossibility for the facts which have come to light to have been so long concealed. Let gentlemen of business habits be selected, and not merely those who hold the largest number of shares. To place gentlemen in office on that account, is to place them too often, we fear, in a false position. The holder of 50 shares is entitled to the same consideration as the holder of 500, and may be much better qualified to discharge the important duties entrusted to him as one of the committee.

Besides the importance of an active committee, shareholders should, in every instance, take care that a banker be appointed. The pass-book would be a fearful tell-tale where anything unfair was contemplated. That, and the cash-book, should be rigidly examined; and we think if that course were observed there would be but very little chance of shareholders being deceived.

With regard to the appointment of secretary, he should not, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold shares, neither should any agent connected with the company. These reforms are essentially necessary—in fact, indispensable; for if an agent be allowed to hold shares he becomes a partner, and no proceedings, either criminal or in common law, can reach him, whatever may be the extent of his defalcations or delinquencies. Such reforms we say will be the result of the Salvador House disclosures; and we shall be happy at all times to assist, to the best of our power, in carrying them out.

HIGHWAY RATE—STONE QUARRIES OR MINES.*

[In the Highway Act, 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 50, sec. 27, which directs the surveyor to rate all property then liable to be rated to the poor, provided that the same rate shall also extend to such woods, mines, and quarries of stone, &c., as have heretofore been usually rated to the highway, the words "usually rated" refer not to legal liability, but to the usage of rating in the particular parish. Therefore, when the Sessions found that mines or quarries of stone of the same description as those rated, so far as they were in existence at the passing of the Stat. 5 and 6 William IV., cap 50, had been usually rated to the highway rate, the Court held that the mines or quarries so rated, though opened subsequently to the Stat. 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 50, were rateable under sec. 27.]

An important case (Reg. *v.* Sanders and Others) has been argued in the Queen's Bench, the facts of which were as follows:—On appeal against a rate for the repair of the highways, made 20th of March, 1854, under Stat. 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 50, whereby the appellants were rated for stone works, an underground quarry, crane, and engines, the Court of Quarter Sessions confirmed the rate, subject to a case for the opinion of this Court. It appeared by the case that a valuable vein of Bath stone was worked in some parts by open quarries, and in others by underground quarries, ventilated by shafts, and approached by adits. The appellants' mines were first opened in 1849, and had not been rated either to the poor rate, or to the highway rate, until 1853; they were worked wholly underground, ventilated by shafts, and approached by a private tunnel. The Court of Quarter Sessions found that mines or quarries of the above description, so far as they existed at the passing of the Stat. 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 50, were rated to the highways of the parish previously to the passing of that Act. The appellants contended that the subject matter for which they were rated was not a mine, and that they were not liable to be rated for it under the above statute. The respondents contended that the workings were a quarry, but whether a mine or quarry the appellants were rateable.

JUDGMENT.—Justice WIGHTMAN: The question in this case is, what is the proper construction of 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 50, sec. 27? By the enacting part of the section, "in order to raise money for carrying the purposes of the Act into execution, a rate is to be made upon all property now liable to be rated and assessed to the relief of the poor." Now, at the time of the passing of that Act mines, properly so called, were not liable to be assessed to the poor rate. But then comes the proviso, which introduces something by way of extension, and which is not in the enacting part, "provided that the same rate shall also extend to all such woods, mines, and quarries of stone, or other hereditaments, as have heretofore been usually rated to the highways." With respect to the latter part of the proviso, "as have heretofore been usually rated to the highways," it cannot be contested, since Reg. *v.* Rose (6, Q. B., 153, S. C. 1, New Sess., Cas. 272), that that means such as have been usually rated within the parish. There was no difference of opinion upon that among the judges in that case; but the main argument turned upon the words, "such woods, mines, &c., as have heretofore been rated," and it was contended that the proviso ought to be limited to the identical woods, mines, &c., as had been before rated, and that expediency required such a construction, because the other one would introduce a difficult enquiry, which the judges could not well determine. Such other construction may introduce a question of fact for those whose province it is to determine questions of fact, but it can hardly introduce any difficulty as to the construction of the Act. The Sessions have relieved us from the difficulty, and found that mines or quarries of this description were, before the passing of the Act, rated to the relief of the poor. The term, usually rated, may be used *nomen generale*, as showing the class of property intended to be rated, and not limited to the identical mines, &c., which were in existence and rated at the passing of the Act. There is an argument of probable inconvenience and injustice against the argument of the appellants—viz., that those who opened new mines would be exempt from the liability to which the owners of the old mines are subject. Moreover, this is the construction put on the proviso by three of the judges in Reg. *v.* Rose, and there is nothing to the contrary in the judgment of the fourth. The true construction, therefore, seems to me to be, that the proviso extends to all of the same description as those which had been rated before the passing of the Act.

Justice CROMPTON: Taking the facts of this case in the most favourable view for the appellants, and considering the subject as a mine, and not a quarry, I still think the respondents entitled to our judgment. The case depends on the proviso of the 27th section of Stat. 5 and 6 Wm. IV., cap. 50, which introduces a new mode of rating for the repair of highways. Amongst other subjects, the rating to which the proviso extends, are mentioned, "such mines and qarries of stone as have heretofore been rated to the highways." On the one hand, it is said that this only extends to the particular mines in existence and rated at the passing of the Act; and, on the other hand, it is said that the Legislature might well say, We do not wish to say that all mines should be rated, beyond such descriptions as have been usually rated in the particular parish. But as to the meaning

* Stat. 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 50, sec. 27.

of this proviso, we are relieved from difficulty by Reg. v. Rose, which decides that the words "usually rated" do not refer to legal rateability, but to the usage and practice of rating in the particular parish. The only remaining question is, whether the usage spoken of in the case means usage as to those particular mines, or to the usage of parish rating? I think that the expressions are used with reference to the usage of rating in the particular parish.

Chief Justice Lord CAMPBELL: Although I have not been present during the argument, yet, having read the case, and referred to the authorities, I have come exactly to the same conclusion as my learned brothers, and for same reasons as they assigned for their judgments.—Order confirmed

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THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—The defendants in the suit Hart v. Clarke and Others, who are now working the Cumberland Goldscope Mines, and who in 1850 forfeited the plaintiff's share for non-payment of 500l. calls, have entered their appeal against the decree of the Lords Justices, and are about to take the judgment of the House of Lords on their case. Our readers have been supplied with full reports of this important cost-book case when before the Master of the Rolls, and subsequently before the Lords Justices. As the defendants are sanguine of their ultimate success, we caution our readers not to place too full reliance on the decree of the Lords Justices until the decision of the House of Lords. We hope by next week to present our readers with a verbatim copy of the Lords Justices' decree. This will, we believe, be the leading case on the question of forfeiture of shares in cost-book mines.

THE COAL TRADE.—The annual produce of England is estimated at 35,000,000 tons, of which the quantity exported is about 8 per cent.

The areas of the coal fields in the United Kingdom give a grand total of nearly 8000 square miles.

The coal imported into London during the last three years was—

	Coastwise.	Railway and Canal, &c.	Totals.
1852	3,330,428	411,821	3,742,429
1853	3,373,256	653,729	4,026,985
Excess ...	42,828=1·28 per cent.	241,908=58 per cent.	284,736=7·60 p. cent.
1853	3,373,256	653,729	4,026,985
1854	3,399,561	979,170	4,378,731
Excess ...	26,305=0·78 per cent.	325,441=50 per cent.	351,746=8·73 p. cent.

—We learn from Constantinople, that Mr. Barkley, one of the directors of the coal mines near Heraclea, had proceeded to his destination in the Black Sea, accompanied by a staff of workmen, having in charge a quantity of material for the use of the mines. Since the transference of these works to the British Government, a large quantity of coal has been extracted for the use of the allied forces, and many of the abuses attendant on the system of the Turkish Government have been abolished, to the great advantage of the native workmen and the increase of the annual produce. It is said that the coal can be provided for the use of the fleets at a saving of from 30s. to 40s. per ton, and that the Turkish Government will, besides, derive a considerable sum from the rent which it has been agreed to pay for the privilege of working. As regards the future of Turkey, it is impossible to overrate the benefits which would arise from the greater diffusion of European skill and energy in the management of such enterprises. Nor has the importance of so doing escaped the penetration of our allies, who, since the commencement of the war, have occupied themselves indefatigably in ascertaining the details of various enterprises.

QUICKSILVER IN CALIFORNIA.—By last advices from California, we are informed, on good authority, that a very rich quicksilver mine has recently been discovered in that country, surpassing in extent the celebrated New Almaden Mines. As its distance from San Francisco is little more than that of New Almaden, and it possesses great facilities for working, the discoverers (a mercantile firm in San Francisco) are projecting to work it on an extensive scale.

The amount of quicksilver shipped from San Francisco during the year 1854 was 20,000 flasks, weighing 75 lbs. each, making 1,500,000 lbs., at 50 cents. per lb., realising $750,000.

AUSTRALIA.—By the arrival of the Overland Mail, intelligence from Australia, *via* Ceylon, has been received to the 10th of December inclusive. The threatened outbreak at Ballarat, referred to in previous advices from Melbourne, had actually taken place, resulting in the death of several soldiers and diggers. The latter were in open rebellion against the Government, having raised the "Banner of Independence," and were resolved to resist the levying of the license fee. They had taken Mr. Commissioner Rede prisoner, and demanded the immediate dismissal of Mr. Foster, the Colonial Secretary. The latter gentleman had, in order to allay irritation, tendered his resignation. Great excitement prevailed both at Melbourne and the diggings, but the respectable classes were all in favour of the Government. Martial law had been proclaimed on the 6th of December, and the Government clerks in all departments had been sworn in as special constables. With the support of the colonists the Government felt fully competent to the emergency of the times, and it requires little if any reflection to see that the diggers cannot stand their ground against the authorities. The serious character of the outbreak has caused a further stop to trade.

THE TALIESIN MINING COMPANY—THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, a case of some interest (Bateson v. Bacon) came before Chief-Justice Jervis and a common jury. The plaintiff, a gentleman residing at Liverpool, sought to recover 250l., which he had paid upon 100 shares in the Taliesin Mining Company; and the ground of the plaintiff's claim was that the undertaking had proved abortive, and that there had been a failure of consideration. Mr. Phinn, for the plaintiff, said the prospectus stated that there was to be a capital of 50,000l., in 10,000 shares, and that 25,000l. should be paid-up; but, in fact, only between 1100 and 1200 shares had been allotted, of which 600 had been taken by Mr. Morgan, who was to be the managing director.—The Chief-Justice suggested that the matter would ultimately turn out to be one for the consideration of the Court.—Mr. Sergeant Byles, on the part of the defendant, said his lordship was probably not aware of the recent discussion in the Court of Exchequer, as to whether the rule about failure of consideration was applicable to the Cost-book Mines.—Mr. Phinn: This mine was in Cardiganshire, and there would be a question whether the Cost-book Principle extended to Wales, or was only a local custom.—Mr. Sergeant Byles thought he should be prepared to point out the greatest possible difference between a joint-stock company and a cost-book mine.—The Chief-Justice: Not at all; unless he could prove a custom that people who worked on the Cost-book Principle might say one thing and mean another. He believed it a clear proposition of law, that if he contracted to take shares in a mine of 20,000 shares, and there should turn out to be only 2000 shares, he was not bound by his contract, whether the principle were the cost-book or any other book, that was the rule according to the law books. If that was the only point, he should decide it as he had intimated; he did not care how it had been held elsewhere: he had no doubt about it.—After some discussion, it was agreed that there should be a verdict for the plaintiff for 250l., subject to the opinion of the Court upon a special case.

A MODEL INSURANCE SOCIETY DIRECTOR.—Mr. J. Edward Rathbone, otherwise Mr. J. E. Egerton, was arraigned before one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy the other day. The bankrupt was described as a dealer in mining shares, and during the examination it transpired that he had fulfilled the duties of director to no less than forty companies, most of them now defunct. His accounts showed liabilities as a director of the following:—The Gold Purchase and Exchange Company for California, the Marine Life Insurance Company, the Guayan Lotte Land Company, the London Discount Company, the Shale Manure and Naphtha Company, the Home Counties Life Insurance Company, and the Chirigia Road Company. The bankrupt had not kept any books, but it was elicited that he had keep a groom, and a brougham, and that, though without means, he had personally expended 2700l. in three years and three months. The Commissioner suspended a certificate for three years, and ordered that protection should be withheld until the bankrupt had undergone three months' imprisonment.

At the Bankruptcy Court, at a meeting for choice of assignees in *re* Henry Gibson, of 17, Gracechurch-street, Mr. Lucas, on the behalf of a creditor, alleged that the bankrupt had been guilty of fraud in the matter of the Castlemaine Mine, at the same time entering into antecedents which were quite foreign to the case. Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque stated that he would not decide on the allegations against the bankrupt, he not having surrendered, and the proofs must be adjourned.

Mr. Henry Thomas Ryde, dealer in mining shares, appears in last night's *Gazette* as a bankrupt.

The winding-up of the Port Phillip General Emigration, Colonisation, and Investment Company, will be proceeded with, before the Master in Chancery, on the 10th March, when the list of contributories will be settled.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—An advertisement from this company will be found in another part of our columns: it will be seen that all scrip for the new shares of the company must be sent in for registration prior to the 15th current. It likewise appears that that day is the latest date when applications will be received for shares in the proposed new mineral company, which is about to be formed as an off-shoot from the Scottish Australian Investment Company, and to take over from that company eight mineral properties—some of them of great promise, as respects both coal and copper—with a view to the development of their resources, both mineral and otherwise. We observe that the *liability* of shareholders in the mineral company is to be *limited* by a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Council, and this we should think cannot fail to prove a very favourable feature in the undertaking. We believe also there is every probability that the new company will have at its head in the colony the able officers of the parent company; and if it prospers as well (and from the description of the properties to be developed by it, as explained in the last report of the directors, we see no reason to apprehend that it will not do so) as the old company has done, its formation may well be regarded as a well-judged enterprise.

WEST ROSEWARNE.—We understand a company has been formed to work this mine, immediately adjoining to the Rosewarne United Mines on the west, the rich lodes of which pass through the entire length of the sett. The judgment of the committee of management, and the value of the undertaking, is evidenced by Mr. R. Symons, the surveyor, of Truro, having occupied the office of purser to the company.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

MARCH 1.—A few days of rapid thawing, and a little sunshine, have produced a most gratifying change in our condition. Within the last few hours, thousands of poor fellows who were perambulating this town and district in search of food, have been able to resume work at the wharfs, mines, and public buildings. The parish offices, which were besieged last week by immense crowds of applicants, are comparatively relieved of the pressure, the soup shops have been closed, and the charity fund is being wound up, and a balance of some 600l. has been divided amongst the ministers of religion for distribution amongst the needy small house occupiers and mechanics, whose pride enabled them to absent themselves from the parish office or the soup kitchen. The utmost tranquillity prevails throughout the town, and the poor are grateful for the prompt and extraordinary efforts by which they were saved from the want of food and fuel during the past fortnight. So far a satisfactory change has taken place, although it is impossible not to be aware that many thousands of poor persons must continue to suffer great privations after five weeks idleness, until they can again become possessed of their ordinary weekly wages. The notices to the puddlers and others, of the reduction of their wages, expires almost generally on Saturday next, and there is no indication of any resistance to the proposition. Indeed the men are aware that it has become unavoidable, in consequence of the altered state of the trade, and great reduction which has taken place in the price of iron. The demand during the last few days is said to have improved, and some orders are reported by the last arrivals from America. They are comparatively few and small; still they are more numerous and larger than we had reason to expect, and the more acceptable. For the home market a larger supply is being required, irrespective of the continued demand in various ways for the requirements of the war. As the spring advances the builders seem disposed to resume active operations, and their works will necessarily increase the demand. Add to these causes of reassurance the strong hope entertained that peace may be speedily restored through the medium of the approaching Conference, and the public tone has, on the whole, become more animated within the last few days. Nor has this feeling been lessened by the local bank meetings which have just been held. On Monday, the 25th annual meeting of the Birmingham Banking Company took place, when a most gratifying report was submitted, and which may be taken as a strong indication of the soundness of our monetary condition. In this report may be included the accounts of many of the largest mine owners and merchants in the district, and from the balance-sheet it seems the directors are enabled to say, "We now come to that part of the report which we feel assured will be satisfactory to the proprietors; the business of the past year, after all necessary and prudent deductions, having yielded a nett profit of 43,625l. 14s. 2d. The dividend of 10s. and the bonus of 10s. per share for the first half-year, paid in Sept. last, took 20,000l. of this amount; and it is now recommended to this meeting to declare a dividend of 10s. per share, or at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 10s. per share, and to authorise the residue, including the small surplus of last year, to be carried forward to the current year." The Midland and other banks report equally satisfactorily.

In the Copper and General Metal Market there is no material change. Copper is reported scarce, particularly best selected. The demand for it for tubing is brisk, but dull for the common ordinary brass works. In these branches there is very little doing, but the tube making is active, although I am not without fearing a considerable number of hands will be thrown out of employment by the bankruptcy of Mr. George Selby, iron enameller, announced in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last. His liabilities are reported heavy, but not likely to prove injurious to this district. The tube works are situate at Smethwick, and have been rendered very complete by extensive new erections. Mr. Selby's failure is much regretted, as he bore the reputation of a punctual and honourable tradesman. His principal establishment was in Ironmonger-lane, London, and his works here were extensive.

The experiment of the travelling museum made by the Board of Trade, consisting of specimens selected from the collection at Marlborough House, is now being made in Birmingham; the contents of the case is made up of rare and valuable examples of the china of all nations (her Majesty sends two vases of Serves china, value 2000l.), glass, carvings in wood and ivory, and metal work. It is generally considered that the examples illustrating metal working are of too small a size to meet the requirements of the manufacturers of the larger class of metal goods; to the jewellery trade many of them will be alike valuable and suggestive. An excellent series of photographs, of carvings in ivory, rare pieces of furniture, metal work, with examples of textile fabrics, and a series of casts in fictile ivory, forms the Government contributions. The exhibition has been considerably amended and increased through the kindness of Lord Calthorpe, Lord Dartmouth, Howard Galton, Esq., and Charles Birch, Esq. John Hardman and Co. have furnished a few rare specimens of ancient metal working; Mason and Elkington some of their celebrated deposits and cast bronzes; Cooke and Co., of Warwick, some models for work which they have executed; Kerr and Co., of Worcester, a few specimens of ceramic manufactures. The attendance has hitherto been fair; when the exhibition becomes more generally known, it will doubtless be considerably improved. It is intended that the exhibition will remain open on Saturdays, the rate of admission one penny each, when it is hoped large numbers of the working men will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting a collection so valuable to those employed in manufactures, to which fine art is a most important auxiliary.

Messrs. John and Charles M. Greaves, of Birmingham, have patented (through Mr. Shaw) a method of manufacturing the frames and joints of spectacles, by cutting them from sheet metal (such as German silver, brass, or such alloys and metals as can readily be rolled into sheets), instead of casting, as is ordinarily practised. The spectacle frames, and joints of the same, are cut from the sheet of metal by means of dies or cutting tools, and a stamp or press. The pieces of metal, of which the joints of the spectacle are made, and which are soldered to the frames, may be pierced with the requisite number of holes, and cut out at the same time. The patentees claim making the frames of spectacles by cutting them out of sheet metal, and attaching pieces of metal to the sides of the spectacle frame for forming the joints of the same.

Mr. James Danks, of Birmingham, has just patented a method of constructing inkstands, label dampers, &c., by making a groove or grooves in the funnels or dipping caps of the same, and inserting into the grooves rings of vulcanized caoutchouc. The ring of vulcanized caoutchou serves as a packing between the pipe of the funnel and the neck of the inkstand, or label damper. By depressing the funnel in which the ring of caoutchouc is inserted, into the neck of the inkstand or label damper, the air in the vessel will be compressed, and the ink or water forced up into the dipping cup. The label damper has a piece of some porous fabric stretched over, and fixed to the funnel of the same.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MARCH 2.—The most remarkable feature in the Iron Trade this week is the continual decline in the price of Scotch pig-iron. The market has receded to 54s for mixed numbers, at which transactions are very limited. The depression in trade generally, and absence of shipments, in consequence of the long frost, account in a great degree for this state of things. There is a steady though inactive demand for bars, hoops, and plates, with considerable enquiries for rails, and fishing-plates for permanent ways.

The diminished consumption of pig-iron generally is influencing all markets for this article, and an effort is being made in Staffordshire, as well as in Scotland, to reduce the make by blowing out some of the furnaces; but as there are makers who have advantageous leases of minerals, and who work to a profit even at present prices, no unanimity can be expected. The Derbyshire pig-iron trade is affected by the depressing influences which have disturbed the general trades of the country, but there is no disposition, that we are cognizant of, to reduce the make of pig-iron. The "make" of the Cleveland district is now generally introduced, and is operating prejudicially to the Scotch and Midland counties brands of iron.

The Coal Trade continues to be very dull, in consequence of the stocks which have accumulated throughout the kingdom in anticipation of winter, which the present mild weather tends but slightly to reduce. There is little doubt that the high price of this mineral materially checks consumption, as householders generally have become careful of the article. The effect of these high rates must be very prejudicial upon the trades of the country, and it is most desirable to have this element of the nation's prosperity speedily reduced, otherwise the Belgian, French, and American States, will become very serious opponents of our manufacturers. There has been a reduction of 1s. per ton at some of the collieries in North Derbyshire, but this is not a step which has been adopted by the trade generally. New coal and ironstone pits are to be opening during the spring upon an extensive scale, at Whittington, on the valuable estate recently purchased from R. Dixon, Esq., by Messrs. Fowler, of Sheffield, at an outlay of nearly 40,000l. The coal on this estate, is stated to be of excellent quality, and is likely to be in great demand, not only in and around Chesterfield, but also in the London and West of England markets, to which the Midland Railway system affords convenient access. The opening of the Leicester and Hitchen line will still further increase the facility of transport, and enable the London and North Western to better accommodate the increased mineral traffic which will then roll over it. The disappearance of the frost has removed the obstacles to navigation, and the conveyance of mineral has recommenced on our rivers and canals, which has given employment to a large proportion of our population. The accounts from the United States, which, for the last few mails, have been of a cheering character, have now assumed a decided tone of improvement, and money for all legitimate transactions was obtainable at 7 per cent. The re-establishment of confidence in a great country like the United States, and more favourable accounts from the theatre of war, have already produced some effect on the manufacturing industry of the country, though the probability of a continued war militates against the hope of a recurrence to anything like our former commercial activity.

Six men, engaged in an ironstone mine at Brisnington, in Derbyshire, had a most wonderful escape from death on Tuesday morning. About 20 tons of earth fell in upon them and three carts and horses, burying the whole. They all were dug out alive, though considerably crushed and injured. They are, however, in a fair way of recovery. The rapid thaw which has taken place had loosened the earth, and this is the assignable cause of the accident. Mr. Blackburn, under-viewer of the Staveley Collieries, has tendered his resignation to Mr. Burrow, the proprietor, after many years' servitude. The cause why this step has been taken is attributed to a want of harmony between him and the engineer of these extensive works, in reference to the extinguishment of a fire in one of the pits. Mr. Blackburn is a most experienced and valuable officer, and his departure will be regretted by those under his control.

The Northamptonshire Ironstone Trade in Derbyshire has comparatively been "snuffed out" by the depression in the iron trade; and where 3000 tons were formerly imported into the Chesterfield district per week, there are now not 1000 in that period.

The markets for rail and mining shares during the week have been inanimate, and without any material alteration in prices.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

MARCH 1.—The absence of any discouraging news from the Crimea, the hopes entertained of Lord John Russell's mission to Vienna, and the prospect of a strong Government being formed, have all tended to maintain prices during the past week. The stock market has been very steady, with scarcely any fluctuation. Shares, also, have been very firm, and have been generally done at an advance. Great Southern and Western Railway shares were done to-day at 45, ex div., and there were buyers at this price. Midland Great Western Railway shares were done at $48\frac{1}{4}$, or an advance of $\frac{7}{8}$ since Thursday last. Dublin and Wicklow Railway shares have advanced from $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$, and are steady at the latter price. At the meeting of this company, held during the week, four Irish directors were elected in place of four Englishmen, who retired by rotation. The meetings of the other railway companies, as referred to by me last week, passed off well, and declared dividends at the rates I then mentioned. No change in mining shares.

So Capt. Treweeke, of South Cork, has boldly put himself forth in print, in referring to the various little points to which my attention has been directed of late; but, I presume from want of time, or some other cause, is to be attributed the absence of any reports from the mine lately. It is hard they will not let me be quiet, for I can assure you I did not intend to have filled up space in your Journal by further notice of Capt. Treweeke, or his party. However, it now behoves me to say a something by way of reply, when I promise to leave them to render an account to the adventurers at their next meeting. Your correspondent's regret, that I can find no better occupation than to criticise his reports, I take most "keenly." He states that his reports "have been strictly confined to the truth." I never for a moment implied, that his reports were not truthful; but that the hopes entertained, and promises made, one week, are dashed by the succeeding report; and that, in fact, it would be more prudent in him to pursue the course he has done this week, of avoiding making a report, than to deal in a series of such as one would be apt to think were lithographed or stereotyped. I have no doubt Captain Treweeke does his best, and so far I will give him full credit—as also for closely observing the directions of the London committee and their consulting engineer. He says he is "not so professedly competent as yet to venture forth" such remarks as appeared in the Journal of the 13th of January, which he says were not from his pen, and of which he knew nothing. The committee, or their secretary, who furnished the reports to the Journal, most certainly went the right way to lead the readers into error; and it is much to be regretted that the party who wrote the postscript attached to Capt. Treweeke's letter, or report, should not have affixed his name. Who was it, I would ask, that was at the mine at or about that time? Was it the consulting mining engineer, the chairman of the committee, or whom? Because to insert a paragraph of the kind, without any responsibility being attached to it as to the author, was to do Capt. Treweeke an injustice (which I admit I unconsciously did); at the same time that it is calculated to mislead the shareholders. I can assure the worthy captain I never had the pleasure of setting eyes upon, and that I entertain no private pique towards, any one connected with the enterprise. I pour no "invectives on the mines," for my remarks have been confined to the reports, as I read them in the Journal, or from information conveyed, on which I can place reliance. I beg to assure Capt. Treweeke that I possess no "uncharitable feelings," nor am I sensible of having made "an illiberal display of unfeeling sarcasm." There is an old saying in the Spanish, "That you cannot build stone walls with straw;" and I presume it may be as wisely said, you cannot extract bunches of ore from a hungry lode.

I have perused the several letters on "Practical Mining," by Capt. M. Wasley, formerly, I believe, in the employment of the late Kenmare Mining Company as underground captain, and which contain many useful and practical notes to the uninitiated, rendered in an easy way, and may lead others to institute enquiries, and study the subject for themselves. I am sorry, however, that he should have attached a postscript to his letter on matters not at all pertaining to the subject to which he invites attention; for instance, he thinks to express his pleasure with a remark of Mr. R. Tredinnick's, who says, that setts are unworked in Cornwall and Devon "ten thousand times more worthy the investment of capital than nine-tenths of the rubbish issued at large premiums." This is very tender ground. And the worthy captain expresses his surprise that he has "not seen the subject commented on before." I presume he has not been a careful reader of your Journal, or he would not have hazarded a remark which so betrays his innocence. He then, after a remark on "practical men," observes on Mr. J. H. Hitchins having taken up Devon Great Consols. Is Captain Wasley well informed as to the taking up this sett? It was, as I believe, divided into 64 shares, which were hawked about Tavistock, at 3l. or 4l. per share, by Mr. J. H. Hitchins, who, with all due respect, is no practical man as regards underground mining operations. The discovery was made, the shares taken up, multiplied in number by 32—or, in round figures, 1000 shares; and, after such division, were sold at 900l. or 950l. per share, say 900,000l., thus making the value of each original share 57,600l., a figure that seems almost incredible, yet such was the fact. You and your readers may ask me, Sir, what has all this to do with mining in Ireland? It is the letter of your Kenmare correspondent that has led to this; and now come we to the pith of the matter, for the captain's postscript is like to that of a lady, embodying the germ. I will, however, quote him: "Nothing is more difficult than for a real practical man to obtain the support of the public. I have had some thought of introducing a concern of which not the least doubt need be entertained; and yet, when I consider the many obstacles a 'Practical' meets with, it almost deters me from doing so." Can I help 'ee, Capn Matthey? Put thy shoulder to the wheel, man. None know what they can do till they try.

The Great Northern Railway have just concluded a contract for 2000 tons of Stirling's patent hardened rails.

TREHANE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, Mr. Jas. Ensor in the chair.

The Chairman said that the delay in calling the present meeting was occasioned by the long continuance of severe weather, which had not only retarded, but in many instances altogether suspended dressing operations, and consequently no proper estimate could be given of the quantity of ore for sale. The delay, however, had enabled the committee to bring the accounts up to a closer period, and to complete many important arrangements. The statement of accounts which would be presented included December cost, and left a credit of 856*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* in favour of the company: this statement would enable the committee, not only to pay the usual dividend, but to charge a portion, if not the whole, remaining instalment for the engine, amounting to 325*l.* This sum, the meeting would bear in mind, had been paid by the company, but had not yet been brought into the statement of accounts; and he would suggest in respect thereto, that the discretionary power vested in the committee at the last meeting be continued to the committee to be appointed at this meeting, as this course would enable the shareholders to continue the dividends with regularity. The business of the meeting would be to consider the report from the mine, statement of accounts, to deal with the balance in hands of the company, and to elect officers for the ensuing two months.

The statement of accounts for four months, ending with December, showed:—Balance from last account, 32*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; lead ore sold, 3614*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; error in last account, 45*l.*; old materials sold, 11*l.* 4*s.* =3702*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*—Mine cost, 1804*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; merchants' bills, 673*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; proportion of charge for working Trelawny engine for four months, at 22*l.* 10*s.*, as per agreement, 90*l.*; carriage, 55*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; dues, 221*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 856*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

The following report was then read:—

Feb. 27.—Since the last general meeting we have completed Kelly's engine-shaft to the 136 fathom level, and driven a cross-cut towards the lode 8 fathoms. The ground has been and continues favourable, and I am still of opinion that we shall intersect the lode at about the time stated in my last general report—viz., about the latter part of next month. The 124 fathom level north has been extended since the last meeting about 5½ fathoms, which has produced on the average about 6*l.* worth of lead per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are producing 7*l.* worth of lead per fm.; the southern stopes in the back of this level are worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 112 fathom level the northern stopes will average 16*l.* per fathom, and the southern stopes 18*l.* per fathom. In the 100 fathom level the northern stopes will average 20*l.* per fathom, and the southern stopes 17*l.* per fathom. The pitches in different parts of the mine, although not rich, are still some help to the returns. The adit level, driving west in search of other lodes, is now extended about 75 fathoms from the footway shaft. We have lately intersected a branch about 8 in. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, mundic, &c.; it has a more promising appearance than anything yet discovered here, and I consider it worthy of being opened a few fathoms on its course as soon as we can get the cross-cut sufficiently advanced for doing so. The ground here has a more favourable appearance than for some time past. The branches we first met with have been opened on north for some distance, but they have proved very small and poor, and we have now taken the men from there, and placed them with the men in the cross-cut, so as to explore the western ground more expeditiously. The last level (the 124) so far, as you are aware from my reports from time to time, has not been a bright one, the next, however, may prove very much better; of course, a good deal depends on this. The very severe weather has delayed our dressing operations, so that we could not sample at the usual time, but expect to do so the early part of next week, which will be about 73 to 75 tons crop, and 40 tons No. 2 ore. I enclose you tracing of the sections up to the present time.—S. Richards.

The Chairman stated that two very important points were alluded to in the report—viz., the cutting the lode in the 136, and the operations going on in the adit level, driving west. Should the lode be cut rich in the 136, good results might be expected for some time. Should a new and productive lode be cut in the adit driving west, it would, in his opinion, greatly enhance the value of the property.

A discussion ensued on the accounts, in which Mr. Hallett, one of the auditors, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Libri took part; the result of which was that the committee expressed a desire, and it was arranged, to consult the auditors before the next meeting. A dividend of 5*s.* per share was then declared, payable on and after Monday the 5th March next. The Chairman laid on the table the licenses of land procured from C. Trelawny, Esq., and Mr. Kelly, which he said the committee had great difficulty in procuring, and which secured to the shareholders property of great prospective value. He would move that these documents be entered in the cost-book, to be held in trust for the shareholders. Mr. Libri seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Libri then moved, that for the better security of the company, no officer or agent, excepting committee and auditors thereof, be allowed to be a holder of shares. Events that had lately occurred in the mining world showed conspicuously the importance of this resolution, and he hoped the meeting would pass it unanimously.

The Chairman said that the object of the resolution was not to deprive agents of the advantage of possessing shares, but that they should not hold them in their own names, and so raise the condition of partnership. At present, any agent who was a shareholder in a mining company could commit almost any fraud upon his employers with impunity, under the plea of partnership.

Mr. Osborne thought the resolution a wise and salutary measure, and it was passed unanimously.

Messrs. Libri, Ensor, and Northy, were then re-elected the committee for the ensuing two months, with thanks.

Messrs. Hallett and Eick were re-elected auditors, with thanks for past services.

MARINE LIFE AND CASUALTY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 60, Fenchurch-street, on the 21st Feb.,—Mr. P. D. Hadow (chairman of the society) in the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

Your directors, in submitting a report of the proceedings of the society during the past year, refer with great satisfaction to the progress it has made within that period. Although the society has been little more than two years in existence, its operations, which at first were limited to the officers and seamen of those companies under whose auspices it was established, have already become so extensive, as to embrace a considerable number of the general body of mariners of this and other ports.

In the 12 months ending the 31st Dec., 1854, 341 policies were issued. The income for new premiums during that period amounted to 2385*l.*, while the total receipts from new and renewal premiums within the year exceeded 7300*l.* These figures justify the founders of the society in their anticipations, that if the benefits of life assurance were made accessible to mariners, they would not hesitate to avail themselves of them. On the other hand, although during the same period the disasters to shipping have far exceeded the average, and the general mortality has been unusually high, the claims have been comparatively few. In some of these cases the assured have left no provision for their families beyond the amount secured by their policies, and a knowledge of this fact has induced several of the same classes to join the society as members. The late disasters to shipping in the Black Sea have been attended with a like result; but, irrespectively of these causes, the habits of forethought and prudence amongst the seafaring community, which your directors are so desirous of encouraging, are evidently on the increase—a result which they feel is mainly attributable to the throwing open to that class those advantages from which it has hitherto been almost excluded, and to the greater interest shipowners are taking in its welfare.

While the progress of the society, with respect to the mariners' insurances, has been so satisfactory, its operations are being extended amongst another class—namely, the *employés* of the leading shipping companies in their establishments on shore. Already a considerable number of those in the home service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, availing themselves of the liberal encouragement held out to them, have joined the society, and your directors have reason to expect that their example will be extensively followed. Your directors would, in conclusion, invite the attention of the maritime classes especially, to whose requirements this society is so eminently adapted, and that of the public at large, to the principle upon which this society has been formed, the firm basis upon which it is established, and its successful progress up to the present time. This has been mainly owing hitherto to the great exertions of its founders and leading members. But your directors now look with confidence to the co-operation of all those connected with the society, and would impress on them the consideration, that in proportion to the successful exertions of its members will the benefits which they have secured for themselves and for their families be increased.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the report just read, with the accounts submitted to the meeting, presented a concise but faithful statement of the society's affairs during the past 12 months. He had much pleasure in being able to congratulate the members of the society on the encouraging result thus exhibited. The progress was most satisfactory; for, while there had only been 11 claims, 341 new policies had been issued; in addition to which business was increasing in other branches of insurance, which seemed likely to become important and remunerative. The circumstances which had led to the formation of the society were familiar to most around him; but as he saw, on this occasion, some members present for the first time, representing a large class who had just joined the society—viz., the *employés* in the home establishment of the Peninsular and Oriental Company—he might be excused if he made a few observations relative to the society, and the principle on which it had been formed. The advantages of life insurance generally were adapted to those classes who, being in the receipt of a competent income from their exertions, were not fortunate enough to possess capital to bequeath to their families, and who too frequently neglected to lay by from their present resources any provision for the future. No one who had paid attention to the frequent cases of distress brought before their notice could fail to perceive that, in many instances, an exercise of prudence and forethought, in making some provision for the future, would have greatly alleviated the sufferings. To no class was this remark more applicable than to the seafaring portion of our countrymen; and to facilitate the making of such provision, to offer inducements, and give encouragement to such persons in doing so, was not only to benefit them, but to promote indirectly the welfare of the community. With this view, the gentlemen forming the direction, comprehending several interested in the chief steam shipping companies, had organised this society, and in doing so had met with kind and generous co-operation. In the company to which he had the honour to belong—the Peninsular and Oriental Company—he felt it due to his colleagues to say that every proposition he had ventured to make, in furtherance of the object he had in view, was most readily adopted; while the extent of the pecuniary contributions made, in assisting their *employes* to insure, had been most liberal. The results which he would read were well worth the exertions made.

From a memorandum of the great number of persons belonging to the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company who have insured, or who shortly will insure, in the Marine Life and Casualty Mutual Assurance Society, it appears there are afloat 596, and on shore 99 insurers.

[It must be borne in mind that every insurer is required to increase his insurance, on receiving promotion, to the scale belonging to the rank promoted to.]

He could not expect that the same course would have been forthwith implicitly adopted elsewhere, but he felt convinced that when such results as he had just mentioned were more known, they would afford a powerful lever in the hands of those of his colleagues in this society, whose good will and desire were known, to bring about corresponding arrangements in the great companies to which they belonged. He would add only a few words on the principle adopted by the society. It was founded on the mutual principle, whereby the whole of its profits would become divisible among the assured alone. The progress of such a society must of necessity be gradual, and its success depended on a continual and steady accession of members; but when he looked at the very great success of several of the best insurance offices conducted on this principle, which had started from small beginnings, and with not more influential names than some of those who supported this society, he felt they had no reason to doubt of equally gratifying results here, if due exertion were made by its members, one and all, to promote its progress. He put it to those present, who were men of activity, energy, and intelligence in their several occupations, that it became now their direct interest to introduce fresh members to the society, for by so doing they would be adding to the capital from which their own insurances were supplied. All the society wanted was publicity, and no efforts should be spared to give it that publicity, without which the best institutions of this nature were comparatively useless. He hoped that the instance that had just occurred two days before, in the unfortunate destruction of the *Mauritius* steamer, where the captain had insured his personal effects in this office, would prompt all others to similar acts of prudence, which could be effected with so trifling an outlay; while the neglect of doing so often entailed grievous inconvenience and loss to many. The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. A. Anderson, and carried unanimously.

A resolution was next moved by Mr. James Hartley, and seconded by Capt. Denny, that the election by the directors of Capt. Shuttleworth and Mr. Arthur Anderson, to fill respectively the vacancies in the office of director, caused by the resignation of Messrs. Ellis and Just, be confirmed.

Messrs. Anderson, Malcomson, and Roger and Capt. Shuttleworth were re-elected directors, and Mr. W. T. Lindsay, M.P., auditor.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

At the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Dent in the chair), a report was read from the committee appointed to consider a suitable testimonial to be presented to Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, the two managing directors, in consequence of the former gentleman having relinquished the whole of his emoluments, and the latter a portion of them. The committee recommended that a service of plate, of the value to 1500*l.*, should be presented to each of them. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the proprietors would scarcely credit the amount relinquished, being in the case of Mr. Wilcox, the enormous sum of 3000*l.* per annum for life, and Mr. Anderson a considerable portion of his allowance. According to the deed, Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson were entitled to 2½ per cent. on the earnings, and 5 per cent. upon the nett profit of the company; and although they still retained the valuable services of Mr. Wilcox as a director, he had relinquished the whole of these large emoluments; and Mr. Anderson, who continued to act as managing director, retained chiefly the 5 per cent. on the nett profit. The report was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to carry it out. It was stated that the company had in contemplation the establishment of a provident and good service fund, for providing and rewarding the various *employees* of the company; and with a view of perpetuating the names of the managing directors, a resolution was proposed that it should be called "The Wilcox and Anderson Provident and Good Service Fund;" but at the suggestion of Mr. P. D. Hadow (one of the directors), that matter was left to be arranged between the committee and the board of directors, and will be brought forward at the next general meeting. The proceedings, which evidently gave satisfaction to all, terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

At the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., in the chair), the accounts showed—Securities bearing interest, 92,043*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; cash on hand and at bankers, 7069*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*= 99,112*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The report stated that the main objects of the company were—to extend the legitimate facilities of banking to the vast and rapidly increasing trade between the Australian colonies, British India, China, and other parts of the Eastern Archipelago; to embrace in connection therewith an extension of banking accommodation to the direct trade of British India, China, and Australia, with this country, inadequately provided for. The shareholders will not have forgotten the very favourable manner in which the objects of this company were regarded by the public. The directors have not changed their opinion on the subject; they have watched the progress of other banking companies which were started at the same time, and they are confirmed in their estimate of the superior advantages which this institution possesses in its more extended sphere of action. The directors cannot but regret that the delay in obtaining the charter, whilst other banks were raising their capital, has necessarily kept this bank in abeyance. The directors have long been impressed with the conviction, arising from a view of the money market in the prospect of a prolonged state of war, that amalgamation with some other banking company would be expedient; they have also been alive to the importance of including in their proprietary body shareholders of wealth and influence more immediately connected with India, where the operations of the company will necessarily be on a considerable scale. Their efforts to accomplish this twofold object have been unremitting, and they have now the satisfaction to announce that negociations of a promising nature were entered on in the month of December last, which, if attended with the success the directors expect, will place the bank at once in a position to commence its operations under the charter, with a business already established. Replies from India to the directors' overtures may be looked for in the course of a few weeks. In these or other arrangements which the directors may deem advisable, for the important object of acquiring speedily the amount of capital necessary for the commencement of business, it will be their duty to deliberate fully with the shareholders." The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., W. Nicol, J. Bagshawe, M.P., P. Bell, W. Cook, J. Gladstone, W. S. Lindsay, M. P., and J. R. Morrison, the present directors, were re-elected; and Capt. C. W. Gordon, Major General Duncan Sim, and Messrs. T. Lancaster and A. Spens, the four provisional directors, were confirmed in their appointments as members of the board. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and board of directors.

At the Submarine Telegraph Company meeting, on Wednesday, a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was declared, payable on March 15th. It was also resolved, that a sum of at least 7½ per cent. per annum on the nett earnings shall be deducted at the end of each half-year, to form a reserve fund. The report expressed satisfaction at the profits of the company, considering the stagnation of business caused by the war. It appears, from a comparison of the receipts of 1853 with 1854, that the total number of messages transmitted was 35,721 in 1853, and 38,563 in 1854, yielding the respective amounts of 17,561*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* and 16,525*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Thus, although the number of messages in 1854 exceeded by 2842 those of the previous year, yet the gross receipts for transmission have fallen short by 1035*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* of the earnings of 1853, in consequence of the reduction in tariff. To meet this decrease in the revenue increased economy in the management is promised. A resolution was passed, confirming the arrangement made with the company's bankers, by which a temporary loan of 5000*l.* is raised, pending the issue of 5000 new shares, the negociation of which latter seems to be unadvisable at the present moment.

At the Redruth and Chacewater Railway Company ordinary general meeting, at the offices of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Queen-street-place, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Wills in the chair), Mr. Ninnis, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the statement of accounts, from which it appeared the profits of the railway for the past year were 1856*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.* On the Narabo Quay, 18*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; on the Devoran Quay, 24*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*; on the steam tug, 243*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and on the lime-kiln wharf, 9*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*=2152*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; deducting loss on horses account, 726*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, left the nett profit 1425*l.* 15*s.* An elaborate report by Messrs. J. Taylor, jun., and Richard Taylor was read, of which we shall give an abstract in our Journal next week. A dividend of 2*l.* per share was declared; and the directors were authorised to raise an additional capital of 9000*l.* upon bonds of 100*l.* each, bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent., to be redeemable in four years, the shareholders to have the preference of subscribing. Messrs. E. Taylor, Mark Cattley, and Col. Dawson were elected directors, and Messrs. J. Champion and Philip Worsley auditors. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE—(*Continued*).

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Engine Lode: In the 44 west the lode yields from ½ to 1 ton of copper ore per fm., of good quality. In the 34 west the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 24 west the lode is small and unproductive.—Field's Lode: The 15, east of boundary shaft, yields ½ ton of copper ore per fm. Boundary shaft is down about 6 fms., and cut the lode; it is about 15 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per fm. This part of the mine, as far as we have opened on, has a very promising appearance.—Gorden Lode: The 10 east is opening tribute tin ground.—Blakesley's Lode: No alteration since my last report. The tribute ground is still yielding a fair quantity of tinstuff.—Z. Carkeek: Feb. 28.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's shaft is sunk 2 ft. on the underlie. The lode in 108, north end, is 2 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom; in the same level, south end, we have intersected the slide, which has disordered the lode. In the 98, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom; in the same level, south end, the lode at present is poor. Chippendale's shaftmen are engaged in cutting brow of ground, and putting in penthouse. In the 88 end, north of Chippendale's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 78, north end, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. We have cut through the lode in the cross-cut in the 40, the leader part of which is 10 in. wide, composed of prian, hornspar, and mundic.—South Mine: In the 120, south end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom; we are still driving by the side of the lode in the same level, south end. In the 107, south end, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom; in the same level, north end, the lode is 2 feet wide, at present poor. The lode in the rise in the back of the 92 fathom level, north end, is 2 feet wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom. The stopes and pitches much as usual.—

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—At the Boundary engine-shaft, in the 103, east on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The stope in back of the same level, east on Allen's branch, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of the 93, east and west of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the 83, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 3*l.* per fathom; the men belonging to this level have been engaged since last report in cross-cutting north and south, in search of side branches, but have not intersected any to value. The stopes in the back of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth 14*l.* per fathom. In the cross-cut, north of Allen's branch, in the 63, east of the same shaft, there is nothing cut to notice. The stope in back of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The stopes in back of the 53, east of same shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth 7*l.* per fathom. Since last report we have cleared the 25, east of new shaft, on Allen's branch, and have two men driving the same, which is worth 4*l.* per fathom. At the new engine-shaft, on the south lode, in the 70, west towards Wheal Margaret, the ground is still favourable for driving, and letting out a little more water. In the 50, east of flat-rod shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, disordered, and mixed up with killas; in the same level, west of cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the same level are worth 3*l.* per fathom. The stope in back of the 40, east of the same shaft, is worth 2*l.* per fathom. In the 30, west of the west whim-shaft, on the same lode, the lode is disordered and mixed with killas; in the same level, east of Painter's shaft, on the caunter lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some good yellow copper ore; this level has yielded for the last 10 fms. driving about ½ ton of copper ore per fathom. At Hoskin's shaft the same lode, sinking under the 10, is 18 in. wide, spotted with yellow copper ore, but not to value.—R. Williams: H. Rogers: Feb. 26.

WHEAL TRISTREM.—We are now 9 ft. below the 62 fathom level, in the engine-shaft on the south side, and in the course of 3 or 4 weeks we hope to get through the lode. In the 62 end east the lode is improved, and is producing fine stones of strong grain tin. In the west end there is no alteration. In the rise on the back of the 40, west end, the lode is 3 feet wide, saving work. The stopes in this level, west of the cross-cut, are not looking quite so well as when we commenced. The east end and south cross-cut have been pushed forward as fast as possible, but nothing new has been discovered. We have stopped the end west of the whim-shaft, in the 28 fm. level, and also the south-west cross-cut. The west end men we have put to rise in the back of the level, by the side of a cross-course, where the lode is producing tin. The tribute pitch lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth 2 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. As the frost is now gone, we are enabled to proceed with the dressing operations, and hope to sell 7 tons of tin on Friday next.—J. Jenkin: Feb. 27.

WHEAL UNITY.—In the 82 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing some tin and copper ores, and opening tribute ground. The lode in the 70, east of No. 1 shaft, is upwards of 3 feet wide, producing some tin and copper ore, and also opening tribute ground. In the 60, east of No. 1 shaft, the lode is about 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin, and of a very kindly appearance for copper, but we have suspended this end for the present, the men being employed in rising to the 50 fm. level. The 50 end, east from No. 2 shaft, has been suspended for the last week, and the men have been employed timbering and otherwise securing No. 2 shaft, where a run of ground had taken place that will require some caution to complete with safety for the men to prosecute their driving and rising in that quarter. A great and favourable change has taken place in the lode in the 30 east, and approaching towards the Clowance caunter; the part of the lode we are driving on is upwards of 4 ft. wide, producing some stones of yellow and black copper ore, and altogether of a promising appearance. The tribute department has undergone a visible improvement. Nothing has been set this month above 8*s.* in 1*l.* tribute.—J. Vivian: Feb. 26.

WHEAL ZION.—The engine-shaft being completed to the 80 fm. level, we shall now put the men to drive south through the lode, and intersect the middle lode, which we expect must be very near, and as the lode in the shaft is producing good stones of ore, we expect good results in our cross-cutting. The 66 fm. level has been driven east about 16 fms.; at this point we think it advisable to put out a cross-cut to prove the middle lode; we do not expect to have more than 6 fathoms to drive to prove this, and as the lode is looking well in the 30, about 60 fms. west, we shall stand a very good chance of something good here. In the 50 east the lode is much as last reported, producing good stones of ore; the stopes in the back of this level are not so productive for ores at present, the lode having more mundic in its composition, but still producing saving work. The lode at Richard's shaft, sinking under the 50, is improved, now producing saving work, and looking exceedingly promising. In the 30 cross-cut south we are driving east on the lode (called the middle lode on the map), which is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, prian, and ore throughout. There is no alteration in the pitch in the back of the 40. We have taken out the foundation for the dressing and crushing engine-house, and are now raising stones for the buildings.—J. Bray: Feb. 28.

WRYSGAN QUARRIES (North Wales).—The severe weather having at length broken up, our surface operations again assume activity. The machine houses are progressing. The trimmers' sheds at No. 2 are ready for roofing in. We have had all the machinery up to the stackyard, and the two shafts up to the quarry. We expect the bridge-rails up from the port daily, and the men are at present preparing and placing the sleepers to receive them. The several bargains, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6, are again producing slate with great activity, with some hope of making good a portion of the lost time consequent on the frost, and which must necessarily reduce the monthly tonnage for February. A new bargain in No. 3 is now being prepared, which, in course of time, will be worked into No. 4, where excellent blocks will be met with. No. 8, in Upper Wryegan, still continues beautiful in appearance, and there can be no doubt that this portion of the property will make immense returns. Upon the whole, the appearance of the quarry is certainly improving, and holding out also every inducement to a belief of its continuance—it will, in time, be its own reporter.—Feb. 28.

WHEAL WREY.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. under the 23. The lode in the 23 north is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of lead per fathom; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fathom. In the 12 north it is 1 ft. wide, but at present unproductive. The stopes are producing much as usual.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

J. D. Humphreys: Steam-engines.—G. Goodfellow: Supplying heated air to ovens, kilns, and steam-boilers.—T. Binks: Raising and regulating the supply of water.—J. H. Johnson: Generation of steam.—E. Death and J. Popplewell: Stop-valve.—D. Moline: Metallic window-frames and sky-lights.—D. Warren: Screw-propellers.—M. and A. Samuelson: Steam-engines.—J. Dorrell: Rolling iron.—D. J. Hoare: Propelling vessels.—W. S. Roberts: Coupling railway carriages.—F. S. Thomas and W. E. Tilley: Coating Metals.—T. Allan: Motive-power.—A. Warner: Coating sheet iron and steel with lead, &c.—F. A. le Comte de Fontaine-Moreau: Motive-power by heated air.—J. Armstrong: Permanent way.—J. Lees and W. Heap: Machine for cutting bars of metal.—W. B. Johnson: Steam-boilers and engines.—G. Rennie: Marine-engines.—G. Dalton: Reverberatory furnaces.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

T. Miller, Fair-field-place, Stepney—Improvements in apparatus for raising coals and other weights from the holds of ships and other places.

J. H. Young, Great College-street, Camden-town—Construction of railways.

J. Westwood and R. Baillie, Poplar—Method of protecting iron ships and vessels from corrosion, and animal and vegetable matters.

T. Lees, Stockport—Improvements in the mode of lubricating parts of steam-engines, and of apparatus attached to steam-boilers, and in the method of preparing and adapting certain substances for that purpose.

W. Woodcock, Earl's Court Brewery, Brompton—Improvement in the construction of furnaces.

L. N. Langlois and J. B. Clavières, Paris—Mode of constructing steam-boilers.

P. A. le Comte de Fontaine-Moreau, South-street, Finsbury—Improvements in apparatus for retarding and stopping railways carriages.

G. M. Miller, Inchicore, Dublin—Improvements in axle boxes, and parts working in connection with axles of carriages and other vehicles in use upon railways.

H. Lund, Temple—Improvements in propelling and steering vessels, and in the steam-engine applied to these purposes.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane—Improvements in motive-power engines, applicable to the working of their valves, and to the conversion of the reciprocating motion of such engines into rotary motion; also, Improved manufacture of conducting wire for electric telegraphs.

I. I. Abadie, Paris—Improvements in the mode of working screw-propellers.

J. Parker, Birmingham—Improvements in the smoke boxes of locomotive engines.

G. T. Bousfield, Sussex-place, Loughborough-road, Brixton—Improvements in preventing incrustation in steam-boilers.

G. Taylor, Liverpool—Improvements in regulating the action of governors of steam and other engines.

J. Rose, Ashford, Kent—An improvement in constructing the fire-boxes of steam-boilers.

R. Von Seckendorff, St. Helen's—Improvements in concentrating and distilling sulphuric acid.

J. F. Williams, Artillery-place, West, Bunhill-row—Improvements in joining cast-iron tubes.

N. Callan, Maynooth-college—Improvements in certain galvanic batteries.

Treatment of Copper Ore.—Mr. R. A. Brooman (for a correspondent) has patented some improvements in extracting copper from the ore: the invention consists in mixing ammonia with the ore after the same has been crushed; in agitating the mass, and in introducing a current or currents of air into the same while being agitated. No roasting of the ore is necessary in carrying out this invention. The manner of proceeding is as follows:—In treating 1 ton of ore, about 15 to 20 cwts. of water are used, to which a quantity of ammonia is added. The quantity of ammonia varies with the quancity of the ore, but must never exceed 25 per cent. of the quantity of water. The ore and liquid are then placed in a vessel fitted with an agitator, to which motion is communicated from a steam-engine or other prime mover; and while the mass is in agitation, air is introduced from a fan or blower through a pipe which enters the vessel. After the agitating and blowing have been acting for from about six to eight hours, oxide of copper will be held in the liqud. The liquid must be drawn off and evaporated, when the pure oxide of copper will remain after the evaporation. The ammonia may be recovered, with little loss, by the processes ordinarily employed for its recovery. The patentee claims extracting copper from copper ores by mixing ammonia with the ores after they have been crushed; by agitating the mass; and by introducing a current or currents of air therein.

Gold Extraction.—Among the list of applications for patents, we observe that protection is granted to Mr. Charles Low, the manager of the Caegwian Mines, "for certain improvements in the extraction of gold from its ores," and we understand that this process embraces two distinct principles, one entirely chemical, the other a metallurgical one, by smelting. The chemical process is the carrying out the principle of analysis upon the large scale, combined with calcination, while that of the second is entirely novel, and is his own discovery.

Separating Gold.—Mr. J. S. Addison, of New York, has patented a method of using quicksilver to extract gold from quartz or earthy matter, which has for its object the distribution of such a quantity of quicksilver that the liquified paste of auriferous ore may be forced through it in a finely subdivided state, so as to bring every particle in contact with it. Apparatus now in use for amalgamating gold with quicksilver mostly operate on the principle of bringing the auriferous matter in contact with the surface of the quicksilver, hence they have to employ a very large quantity of mercury, or a considerable quantity of the gold may pass away in a free state. By this new process the mercury is distributed over the surface of strips or tubes of silver, or some other suitable metal, so packed and arranged in any suitable vessel or receptacle as to leave small interstices between them, and to admit of the auriferous matter, with a suitable quantity of water, to permeate and flow through or between them.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

England.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week:—

	1855.	1854.
London and North-Western	£45,207	£48,439
Lancashire and Yorkshire	17,140	18,137
London and South-Western	9,175	11,753
Great Western	17,750	18,809
London and Brighton	7,395	9,879
Midland	22,709	24,350
South-Eastern	11,029	12,590
Great Northern	17,004	18,563
Chester and Holyhead	3,963	3,791
North-Eastern	22,891	25,042
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	7,009	7,533
East Anglian	664	800
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	17,854	18,627
East Lancashire	4,390	4,801
Bristol and Exeter	4,281	4,777
Exeter and Crediton	107	94
Shropshire Union	659	606
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction	1,820	2,038
Manchester and South Junction	573	576
Oxford and Worcester	2,648	2,448

These figures show the following aggregate results:—

	Receipts.	Miles open.	Average per mile.
1855	£233,653	4575	£51 1 5
1854	214,269	4455	48 1 11

A considerable falling off continues to be shown, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It is hoped that the next weekly returns will contrast more favourably to the present season, the frost having at length disappeared.

Scotland.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—

	1855.	1854.
Aberdeen	£ 1,830	£1,734
Caledonian	10,059	9,775
North British	4,104	4,113
Edinburgh and Glasgow	4,339	4,983
Scottish Central	2,186	1,890
Glasgow and South Western	4,806	4,733
Total	£27,074	£27,228

Ireland.—The Irish returns are:—

	1855.	1854.
Belfast and Ballymena	£ 605	£ 714
Belfast and County Down	195	204
Dublin and Belfast Junction	748	841
Great Southern and Western	4,909	4,736
Total	£6,457	£6,495

BANK OF LONDON.

Capital £600,000, with power of extension to £2,000,000.
In 6000 shares, of £100 each.

£50 payable per share,—viz., £10 upon allotment, and the remainder before or upon incorporation; in pursuance of the provisions of the Statute for regulating Joint-Stock Banks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., M.P., 25, Park-lane; and Maresfield Park, Sussex.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—To be appointed by, and from, the directors.

JOHN EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., 10, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park.
THOMAS GOOCH, Esq. (Gooch and Cousens, London Wall), Brixton Rise.
JEREMIAH GREATOREX, Esq. (Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., Aldermanbury), Spring-hill House, Upper Clapton.
ALEXANDER CONSTANTINE IONIDES, Esq., Consul General of Greece (firm of Ionides, Sgouta, and Co.), 17, Gracechurch-street.
CHARLES JOYCE, Esq. (firm of Charles Joyce and Co., Moorgate-street), Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park.
HENRY MORRIS, Esq. (late of the Madras Civil Service), 25, Mark-lane, City.
HENRY MUGGERIDGE, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff of London, St. Andrew's-hill, City; and Streatham-common, Surrey.
ALFRED WILSON, Esq. (Venables, Wilson, and Tyler, Queenhithe), Firgrove, Weybridge, Surrey.

(With power to add to their number until the first general meeting.)

MANAGER—The bank manager will not be appointed until the directors shall have had ample opportunity of selecting for that important position a gentleman of first-class qualifications.

SECRETARY AND PROVISIONAL MANAGER—Benjamin Scott, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tyrrell, Paine, and Layton, Guildhall-yard.
BROKERS—Messrs. J. W. and S. R. Scott, 75, Old Broad-street.
Francis Cope and Co., 7, Lothbury.
AUDITORS—To be selected by, and from, the body of proprietors.

OFFICES (Temporary),—41, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, where prospectuses, with full particulars, may be obtained.

Applications for shares, addressed to the secretary, at the office of the company, or to the brokers, will be received up to, and including, the 5th of March, 1855.

As it will be to the interest of the bank to have a numerous proprietary, applications for small allotments will receive the favourable consideration of the directors.

41, Moorgate-street, City, Feb. 13, 1855.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Bank of London.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me shares of £100 each in the Bank of London; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to pay the deposit of £10 per share thereon, and execute the Deed of Settlement of the company in respect thereof, at such times and in such manner as you may appoint. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name ....
Address ....
Date .... Profession or business ....

N.B. Every application for shares must (in the case of persons not known to the directors or officers of the bank) be accompanied by a good banking, commercial, or professional reference.

BANK OF LONDON.—The public are requested to take notice that APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this undertaking must be made on or before MONDAY NEXT, the 5th inst. By order,

BENJAMIN SCOTT, Secretary and Provisional Manager.

Temporary Offices, 41, Moorgate-street, City, March 1, 1855.

MINING INVESTMENT.—Mr. CHARLES GURNEY, No. 4, CORBET COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, will be happy to PURCHASE or SELL SHARES, on the usual commission, in all DIVIDEND MINES, now paying from 15 to 20 per cent.; or in those working under prospects of early dividends.

NEW SET OF RULES FOR MINERS.

Rules to be observed at the Old Trewether Consols Mines, as approved and ordered to be inserted inthe Cost-book, at a meeting of the shareholders, on Wednesday, the 14th February, 1855:—

1.—That all men employed at this mine shall agree, bargain, and contract for work by the fathom, yard, or foot, as shall be specified by the agents, and entered in the books of this mine, to complete the same in a workmanlike manner, according to the agent's direction.

2.—That every man shall agree to accept any fair measurement by the agent or manager, and should any dispute arise, the same to be left to the decision of any independent person, each to pay half the expenses; and should a third person be required, he shall have full power to settle the dispute, the expense of such arbitration to be divided and paid in equal parts by both parties.

3.—If any man or men shall leave his or their work, contract, pitch, or bargain, the agents shall have full power to put another man or men in his or their stead, and should he or they leave their work more than 24 hours (without giving the agents at least six hours' previous notice), the agents shall be at liberty to hold or keep back from such man or men, for the use of the company, all his or their moneys got or contracted for to the day of such forfeiture, and he or they shall be excluded from this mine for a space of six months, unless, in case of sickness or any just cause, it shall be explained to the agents within 24 hours after such neglect of duty.

4.—All men and labourers of this mine, as well as all bills contracted for, must wait until such money or moneys become due, the same being made payable in three weeks or one month, after the said month in which the said moneys are gotten.

5.—If any man or men shall be desirous of leaving his or their work, contract, pitch, or bargain, before the said contract is fulfilled, he or they shall be at liberty to do so by putting in another man or men as good as themselves, and being approved by the agents of this mine. The amount earned by the man or men leaving shall be paid to him or them when become due.

6.—Every man shall attend his labour when required, and work fair hours per day, core or stem eight in place underground and ten at surface, or the agent shall be at liberty to fix a fine as they may think proper for such offence and neglect; and on Saturdays, as in other mines, they shall work until two o'clock underground and four o'clock at surface, except pay-days, and then until two o'clock.

7.—The agents shall be at liberty to remove any man or men from one place to another as they may think proper for the benefit of the mine and the company, or stop such pitch or bargain, and any man refusing to obey such orders shall be immediately discharged.

8.—All men shall attend at capstan, or any work, when called upon by the agents, or any one they may think proper to send; he or they refusing to obey such orders shall pay a fine of five shillings each man for such offence, or be excluded from the mine for six months, and forfeit all money coming to him or them.

9.—Every man must take all possible care of the adventurers' property, and not cut or waste any boards or timbers, or any other material, in or belonging to this mine; should such an offence be committed, he or they shall forfeit all his or their money coming to him or them, and shall be excluded six months from the mine.

10.—If any man or men shall be found or known to defraud the company in any way or manner whatsoever, he or they shall be prosecuted for such offence as the law requires.

11.—All men are to take all care they possibly can of the ore, and to pick out all attle or rubbish therefrom as the agents shall direct.

12.—If any mistake shall occur in the mine bills, ground, or charges, materials, or mine charges, the same shall be examined the day after the pay-day, and all mistakes which are righted shall be paid for immediately, or charged in the next month's account.

13.—All men and boys are to pay nine-pence per month each to the doctor above ten shillings, and three-pence below, and for such money the doctor will attend on the mine once every week, and also at any time when required, in case of accident or sickness, at the house of such man or men so injured.

14.—If any man or men shall leave and be indebted to this mine, their comrades, or agents, the agents shall be at liberty to stop the same in this or any other mine where such man or men shall work on tutwork, tribute, or wages.

15.—All men that take a pitch or bargain in this mine must come into the counting-house on the same or following day, to see if their bargains are entered clear in the books of this mine.

16.—If any man or men, boys or girls, are found to trespass, or known to have trespassed, out of the path or road leading to and from the mine or works, or shall break down any fence, gate, hurdle wires, &c., he or they shall pay a fine of five shillings to the owners of such property, and shall be prosecuted as the law directs, and shall be excluded for six months from the mine.

17.—2d and 3d Vic., cap. 58, sec. 10.—And for the prosecution and punishment of frauds in mines by idle and dishonest workmen removing or concealing ore, for the purpose of obtaining more wages than are rightly due to them, and thereby defrauding the adventurers in or proprietors of such mines, or the honest, industrious workmen therein, be it enacted that if any person or persons employed in or about any mine, within the county of Cornwall, shall take, remove, or conceal, the ore of any metal, or any lapis calaminaris, manganese, mundic, or other mineral found or being in such mine, with intent to defraud the proprietor or proprietors of or adventurer or adventurers in such mine, or any one or more of them respectively, or any workman or miner employed therein, then and in every such case respectively, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as in the case of simple larceny.

COPPER-WORKS IN SPAIN.—The well-known firm of Molas, Valhie, and Co., in addition to their extensive brass and other metal works, at Barcelona, have erected, in the short time of 12 months, an extensive copper-works and rolling-mills at Gracia. At the general meeting of the company, on the 31st Jan., it was announced that the manager had arrived from Wales on the 9th Feb., 1854, and with much energy had succeeded in getting the foundations cleared, and a most satisfactory piece of mason work laid for the rolling-mills; landing of stone from Montjuic, varying in size from 15 to 30 cubic feet; culverts, with free access to the bottom of all the holding-down bolts. There had also been five furnaces, besides one for refining, which are all in full work. The two engines, by Messrs. Alexander, work smoothly; the mill work, and everything necessary for carrying out the manufacture of copper and brass, supplied by Messrs. Thomas Wright and Co., engineers, George-yard, Lombard-street, gave every satisfaction. The rolling-mills were started on the 3d Nov., and up to the present time there has been nothing to stop the progress of work. The manager (Mr. Sampson) has given the company every satisfaction, more especially considering that the whole of the work had been done by natives, who were never before engaged in a copper-works; and for whose perseverance in learning the men to roll and finish the copper in such a satisfactory manner a vote of thanks was proposed, and unanimously carried.

THE PERPETUAL MOTION DISCOVERED!—A joiner of Edinburgh has communicated to a local paper the process by which he has discovered the long-sought-for perpetual motion. The invention is stated to be a real self-moving power, which may be constructed of a size sufficient to drive all kinds of machinery at no greater expense than a little oil. "The machine," says the inventor, "is a wheel propelled by weights, the weights rising when the wheel turns to the angle of 45, and leaving three-fourths of the wheel empty. There are four weights or balls, two of which are always working the wheel, and the other two are on the centre or axle, ready to fill the place of the others when they bring the wheel to the plumb, and before it loses its power. The one ball at the bottom rises to the axle when the other comes to the top, and so on."

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

PURSUANT to FOUR several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the CONSOLIDATED CAUSES of TREMAYNE AND OTHERS v. CRISPIN, PRYOR, AND ANOTHER v. SAME, TREMAYNE AND OTHERS v. SAME, and KEMP AND OTHERS v. SAME, the CREDITORS in respect of ANNA MARIA CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Cardinham, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 21st day of March next, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decrees.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Feb. 27, 1855.

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

CARDOZO v. NASH.
IN RE HAWKMOOR MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 16th day of February inst., a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING ONE HUNDRED (8192d) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of and in the said MINE (or as many of the said shares as shall be necessary to satisfy the said order, or decree), and the like PARTS, or SHARES, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.—For further information, application may be made to Mr. ROBERT WALKER CHILDS, plaintiff's solicitor, 25, Coleman-street, London; or to Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Feb. 28, 1855.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. JAMES PERMEWAN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in forenoon, at EAST DING DONG MINE, in the parish of Madron, 2½ miles from Penzance, the following valuable MINE MATERIALS, &c.:—viz., A 24 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. in the shaft, with wrought-iron boiler, weighing about 8 tons, all new within two years. Capstan and shears; 60 fathoms 9-16 in. capstan chain; 3 balance-bobs, complete; 2 8 inch top doorpieces; 2 8 inch windbores; 8 9 ft. 9 in. pumps; 1 11 ft. 8 in. working-barrel; 9 ft. 8 in. ditto; 5 in. top doorpiece; 9 ft. 5 in. working-barrel; 9 ft. 5 in. windbore; 6 9 ft. 6 in. pumps; horse-whim; 80 fms. ½ in. whim chain; 100 fms. 1¼ in. iron flat-rods; 100 fathoms 1½ in. ditto; 35 18 in. sheaves; 4 8 in. buckets and prongs; 2 fms. of pin chain; 2 triple blocks, to carry 9-16 in. chain; 15 fms. of ladders; 6 dozen 1½ in. bolts and burs; 4 taps and plates; a boring machine; 16 fms. 6 in. wood rods, with cheeks and brasses; shaft tackle; 70 fms. 4 in. air-pipes; 35 pulley-stands; house winch; bricks; and sundry other articles. The auctioneer begs particularly to call attention to the engine, as it is equal in duty to any in Cornwall of a similar size. For viewing apply to the agent on the mine, and for other particulars to the auctioneer, at his mining offices, Penzance.—Dated Feb. 24, 1855.

BRITANNIA MINE, NORTH MOLTON, DEVON.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of this extensive SETT, together with the WHOLE of the PLANT and MACHINERY now on the mine, which is situate about seven miles north of South Molton, towards Exmoor, on the banks of the Mole, and on which a considerable amount has been expended in machinery, buildings, and underground workings. There are several copper lodes intersecting the sett, and ore has recently been raised, which realised nearly £8 per ton. The water of three confluent streams affords ample power for sinking the mine to any depth. The pitwork, &c., is in excellent order, and there are substantial buildings erected for account-house, smiths and carpenters' shops, stores, &c.—For further particulars, apply to the secretary, at the offices of the company, No. 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, where a plan and section of the mine and workings may be seen. By order, PERRY F. NURSEY, Sec. and Purser.

March 2, 1855.

ELIGIBLE IRONWORKS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the UNEXPIRED TERM of an IRONWORKS in CUMBERLAND, comprising about 14 acres held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a tin-plate work, capable of producing 400 boxes per week; also, 11 workmens', and two excellent managers' houses. The forges have the advantage of both steam and water power; and the whole work is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the work, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous ironstone, coal, and hematite ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense.

Also, together or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddled and finished iron, Shingler's hammer, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and capable of producing 50 to 70 tons of bars weekly.

Apply to Messrs. McEWAN and AULD, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. WM. BIRD and Co., London or Glasgow, or PETER CAMERON, Esq., Whitehaven.

VALUABLE COAL MINES.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, all those valuable SEAMS OF COAL lying under a property situate in the township of Bickerstaffe, in the parish of Ormskirk, and county of Lancaster, being on the range of the well-known "Great Coal Field" of St. Helen's, about the centre of the coal district, and surrounded by the Bickerstaffe, Lathom, Rainford, and Skelmersdale Collieries; and within 500 yards of the Rainford Station, on the Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway, and 10 miles from Liverpool, the great market for coal, both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, as also for shipment on the River Mersey. The mineral ground, of about 150 statute acres, has been cautiously bored on the north-west side of the main fault, and sections of the strata made by Mr. Daglish, sen., mining and civil engineer, whose great experience as a coalmaster and colliery viewer will ensure, to those who know him, the most perfect confidence in his report, who found several thick workable strata of coal, also sundry thin seams, some of which may eventually be worked for smiths' coal or coke; all of which are carefully delineated on the section, with a vertical scale, showing all the depths and position of the whole, down to the "Rushey Park Mine," which was found at a depth of 213 yards below the surface, under which (about 56 yards) always exists the "Little Delft," or "Yard Mine," the lowest in the series, being a carbonising coal, of great value in the district. The four workable mines are as follow:—

The First	2 ft. 7 in., at a depth of 51 yards.
The Second..........................	4 ft. 6 in., at a depth of 97 yards.
The Rushey Park Mine	3 ft. 6 in., at a depth of 213 yards.
The Yard Mine..........................	3 ft. 0 in., at a depth of 269 yards.

Which, from their specific gravity, will produce, at a moderate calculation, about 2,430,000 tons of coal, in addition to the several thin seams.

Also, all the MINES that are under about 70 statute acres, on the north-east side of the main fault, which lie below the Four Feet Mine, worked by the Bickerstaffe Coal Company.

Plans and sections of the strata, and all further particulars, may be obtained on application to Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, Ness Colliery, near Neston, Chester; Mr. ROBERT DAGLISH, sen., Orrell Cottage, near Wigan; Messrs. HUMBERSTON and Co., Chester; or Messrs. COX and Co., 62, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—NEWBRIDGE COAL FIELD, RUABON, DENBIGHSHIRE.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the RIGHT of WORKING the valuable MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE under about 20 acres of land, situate at Newbridge, near Plaskynaston, in the parish of Ruabon, in the county of Denbigh, within three miles of Ruabon, and seven miles of Oswestry, close adjoining the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. This is a portion of the Plaskynaston mineral field, now in full work, and contains many valuable seams of coal and ironstone, capable of being worked with great advantage.—For further particulars, and to treat for a lease, apply to Messrs. BURD and SON, estate agents, Shrewsbury.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, now lying under cover, and may be seen at the Park End Ironworks, Forest of Dean, near Lydney, a CAST-IRON WATER-WHEEL, 51 ft. diameter, 6 ft. wide, with cast-iron hollow shaft, arms, and cross strengthening pieces and carriages, &c., with main cog-wheel attached thereto, 28 ft. diameter, and a spur cog-wheel, 7 ft. diameter and 12 in. wide, together with cast-iron cranks and connecting-rods, and two cast-iron sway beams, each 24 ft. long, with parallel motion at each end. Also, TWO CAST-IRON BLAST CYLINDERS, each 66 in. diameter, 7 ft. stroke, with pistons, rods, and covers, complete.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN JAMES, Highfield, Lydney.

Feb. 8, 1855.

WHEAL UNY.—FORTY SHARES FOR SALE. Lowest price, £3 10s. per share; all calls paid.—Address, "C. W.," Post-office, Bodmin, Cornwall.

WANTED.—ROTARY ENGINE, 18 or 20 in. cylinder, complete, except boiler, with or without crusher attached. Also, 250 fathoms of 2 in. FLAT RODS, with pulleys.

FOR SALE.—PUMPING ENGINE, 36 in. combined, complete, except boiler.—Price and other particulars to be sent to Mr. H. E. CROKER, No. 8, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—28 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with boiler 9 tons; 24 in. STAMPING, CRUSHING, or WINDING ENGINE, with boiler 8 tons; TO BE SOLD, with or without boilers; all nearly new.—Apply to GEO. SEALY, auctioneer, Marazion.—Marazion, Jan. 10, 1855.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20-horse power, finished and in progress. Also, an 8 inch SLIDE and SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, bed 18 ft. long, with change wheels, &c.—Apply to JOHN ELLIS, jun., and BROTHERS, engineers and manufacturers of steam sawing machinery, 15, Backwater-street, Manchester.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER (Price, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s.) TO BE OBTAINED of the MAKER, JOHN DAVIS, Mathematical Instrument Maker, Derby.

Dials, Levels, Pit Barometers, and all accessories pertaining to the engineer.

STEAM HAMMER.—A SMALL, but very POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER (Boggs's Patent) FOR SALE. It is adapted to all the purposes of forging iron or tilting steel, as the blows can be regulated at pleasure, and the number of strokes per minute increased to upwards of 200.—To be seen at Messrs. MERWIN and HALL's, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road, London, where all further particulars may be obtained.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, continue to ADVISE CAPITALISTS upon all description of MINING PROPERTY; and beg respectfully to call attention to the present favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in both BRITISH and FOREIGN DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, a careful selection of which cannot fail to remunerate all who invest, many of them paying profits of from 15 to 20 per cent.

T. FULLER and Co., being in daily communication with agents of practical experience of the principal mines of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are in a position to furnish every information, either personally or by letter, and all instructions promptly attended to. Every kind of business transacted upon Stock Exchange principles.

N.B. Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—AVERY, BELLFORD, GARDISSAL, and Co., patent agents and negociators.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICES of WHEAL TREWANE, NORTH LEVANT, and WHEAL HELEN, are REMOVED to No. 1, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET COURT, where the business will in future be conducted.—March 1, 1855. JOS. HODGE, Sec.

RHENISH MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the company are REMOVED to No. 1, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET COURT, where the business will in future be conducted.

March 1, 1855. JOS. HODGE, Sec.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES.—PARTIES REQUIRING a good description of such will please apply to Mr. BARKER, No. 1, EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN, stating quantity wanted, and where to be delivered, when a sample and price will be forwarded.

SHARES WANTED.—1 South Basset, 1 Wheal Buller, 2 East Basset, 3 Great Alfred, 2 Bronfloyd, 20 Trenow, 2 Great Fortune, 2 United Mines, or any of them. Offers containing the lowest prices will be attended to, and the lowest accepted.—Address, "W. Z.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—A LOT of these SHARES TO BE SOLD, at 20s. each.—Apply to Mr. WALTER, 2, Weimar-row, Birmingham.

WRYSGAN SLATE COMPANY, FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES, fully paid up, TO BE SOLD, for 9s. each.—Apply, Mr. SIBLEY, 3, Old Broad-street, City.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—The Committee of Enquiry, appointed at the Special Meeting held the 21st Feb., 1855, earnestly request the ATTENDANCE of ALL the SHAREHOLDERS at the ADJOURNED MEETING to take place on Wednesday, the 7th March next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when their report will be read.—28, Threadneedle-street, Feb. 28, 1855.

TAMAR MARIA MINE.—NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this mine will be HELD at 19, Royal Exchange, on Monday, the 12th March, at Two o'clock.

At the close thereof, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD,—"To consider the propriety of, and to determine on absolutely cancelling all unissued shares; and to consider and adopt a new code of rules, in accordance therewith."

London, Feb. 24, 1855. HENRY PERRY, pro Sec.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL SHARES in this mine on which the INSTALMENT of TEN SHILLINGS per share, due the 24th January last, is NOT PAID on or before Saturday, the 10th March inst., will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED to the company.

By order of the Directors, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.

61, Moorgate-street, March 1, 1855.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices, No. 2, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 23d of March, at One o'clock precisely. By order of the Directors,

London, Feb. 28, 1855. EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

THE PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, at Two of the clock in the afternoon precisely. Pursuant to the provisions of the Deed, the seat of John L. Anderdon, Esq., in the direction, will be vacant at the meeting. Mr. Anderdon being eligible for re-election, offers himself accordingly. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 21st Feb. inst., to the 13th day of March next, inclusive.

By order of the Board, JOHN HENRY KOCH, Sec.

44, Lombard-street, Feb. 21, 1855.

THE FORT BOWEN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD on Tuesday, the 6th day of March next, at the offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, at Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely, for the following objects, that is to say:—1. To receive a report from the directors. —2. To transact all such business as shall be incident to, or arise out of, the same.

By order of the Directors, W. L. WEBB, Sec.

11, New Broad-street, Feb. 24, 1855.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—The Directors have the pleasure of announcing to the shareholders that they have OBTAINED a ROYAL CHARTER OF INCORPORATION, whereby their liability is limited to the amount of their shares. The directors will take the earliest opportunity of calling their shareholders together, in order to afford them information as to the condition and prospects of the company. By order of the Board,

R. F. DAVIS, Chairman.
19, Birchin-lane, March 2, 1855. E. WALFORD, Sec.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 15th day of March next. The chair will be taken at one o'clock precisely.

1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, Feb. 28, 1855. H. A. DRAKE, Sec.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—NEW STOCK.—Notice is hereby given, that the HOLDERS of SCRIP of the NEW SHARES of this company are required to SEND in the same to the office of the company for REGISTRATION, on or before the 15th current, and in default thereof the same will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

24, Gresham-street, London, March 2, 1855.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—THE PROPOSED NEW MINERAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the 15th current is the LAST DAY for APPLYING FOR SHARES in the PROPOSED NEW MINERAL COMPANY. The directors intend to apply for an Act of Council, or Charter of Incorporation, to limit the liabilities of the shareholders; and which they will use their best endeavours to obtain.

By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

24, Gresham-street, London, March 2, 1855.

THE QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The Directors and Committee of Consultation having learned, by the last advices from Mr. Waddell, that the company's mines and property in California are still preserved to the company, and having obtained subscriptions to the debenture capital to the extent of about £2000, give notice that they have now determined to ISSUE SHARES of the company at FIVE SHILLINGS per share, sufficient to make up the sum still required to complete the subscription.

Applications for allotments of shares, at 5s. per share, or for the preferential 10 per cent. debentures, at £1 each (the same being a charge upon the company's property), must be made to the secretary by shareholders and the public forthwith. 2300 shares, at 5s. per share, have this day been subscribed for.

26, Throgmorton-street, Feb. 28, 1855. FREDK. DINELEY, Sec. pro tem.

TO CORNISH MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE AND CAUTION.—I hereby give notice and declare that I am a shareholder in the Leeds Town Consols Mine; and, believing that the affairs of the company are mismanaged, I further give notice that I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any goods, materials, or machinery, supplied from the orders of the Committee of Management in London, the secretary (Mr. C. J. Eley), the purser or clerk (Mr. James Hollow), or the captain (Mr. Peter Pascoe), from and after this date.

The secretary stated at the meeting held on the 28th February last, that a balance of upwards of £600 was in hand, and that no debts existed of a previous date to the 12th January. I have further to request that all merchants having supplied the mine, and creditors of this company, will furnish me with the particulars of their claims, in case the secretary's statement be incorrect.

I annex an extract from a letter found by me open upon the desk at the account-house upon the mine on the 10th day of February last, when Capt. Floyd and myself were refused permission to go underground and inspect the property. I also learnt upon that occasion that Capt. Peter Pascoe had been absent from the mine two days during the current week; this and other equally important circumstances led me to propose a total want of confidence in the committee, secretary, purser or clerk, and captain, at the meeting held on the 28th of February last, and which was negatived solely from the number of shares held by the committee themselves.

Extract of letter addressed to Capt. Pascoe, dated Lelant, Feb. 14, 1855:—

"DEAR SIR: Don't order any things from Higgs any more. If you want any candles, grease, oil, &c., order of Mr. Brumby, Penzance.... Higgs and Sons won't take any shares, and I expect Brumby will. Your's, very truly, JAS. HOLLOW."

Signed, R. TREDINNICK, 4, Austinfriars, London.

Witness,—THOS. SPARGO.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS MINE.—This is to give notice, that I attended the general meeting of the adventurers, held on the 28th February last at the secretary's office, when the accounts were passed, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share made, although a balance of upwards of £600 was in hand, after paying all liabilities up to the 12th January; against this call I entered a written protest, admitting my willingness to pay, through my agents in Cornwall, my proportion of all debts as they shall accrue and be made up, receiving in like manner my share of the produce in ores. I secured the professional services of Mr. Bond Hughes to take minutes of the proceedings, which are now being printed, and will shortly be circulated amongst the several absent shareholders.

Several practical miners have of late inspected the mine, and two of them have personally expressed to me their astonishment at the manner in which the works have been carried on; yet the committee, until very recently, have negatived the erection of stamping power to return the produce, and even now have resolved upon erecting a machine equal only to returning a fifth of the ores discovered, and this too in the face of reports that from £750 to £1000 per month can be realised, if the property be worked in an efficient and miner-like manner. Through this act the committee have deferred the first dividend of profits for two years, as at best 12 months will be consumed in testing, to their satisfaction, the useless machine now being erected, whilst otherwise dividends would ensue at from six to nine months hence.

In conclusion, I earnestly entreat the shareholders to suspend their judgment until they receive from me the details of the proceedings at the late meeting, when, if supported by the majority of shares, I will endeavour to regenerate the property; otherwise I will adopt such steps as I am advised will relieve a shareholder, in a minority, from the gross mismanagement of a committee holding the majority, especially when the mine is not worked in accordance with the Cost-book System, as recognised by the Stannary Court of Cornwall. R. TREDINNICK.

4, Austinfriars, London, March 1, 1855.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Your committee of management have deferred making any report since the last meeting of shareholders, until they could inform you satisfactorily as to the carrying out of the resolutions then passed.

By the late arrivals of mails from Australia, they are now in a position to satisfy the anxious enquiries of shareholders, and they proceed at once to report that their late commissioner, Dr. Archibald Colquhoun, has acted upon the resolution of the last general meeting to the fullest extent. His instructions were to close and wind up everything in that colony, if the digging and machinery at Braidwood were not of a profitable nature. He reports having tried in different places, but in none of them had the yield been sufficient to cover the expenses; and accordingly he adopted your resolution, by discharging the staff, and accepting notice of the cessation of his own services and salary, though not exactly in accordance with your committee's views of his engagement, a question remaining for adjustment. He has forwarded his accounts to the 20th of October last, and after placing, according to instructions, £2000 at the disposal of Mr. Dyer's enterprise, in Victoria, has remitted the cash balance, with the exception of £720, retained for contingencies.

A question of law remains for decision, upon the construction of the Braidwood lease, which you are already aware had been thrown up by your commissioner. The lessors consider that its abandonment gives them a claim for damages, but your committee are advised that such claim cannot, under all the circumstances of the case, be sustained.

In regard to Mr. Dyer's enterprise in Victoria, which had your sanction at the last general meeting, your committee have the pleasure to report that he arrived at Melbourne early in June last, and immediately proceeded to select a very eligible location for his proposed operations, which was granted to him by the Government Commissioner, on Californian Gully, at Bendigo, where he at once made vigorous preparations for placing and working his machinery, by excavating three large water tanks, preparing timber, &c.

The steamer, *Lady Jocelyn*, delivered the machinery safely at Melbourne in Sept. last, and no time was lost in transporting it to the chosen location.

By the steamer *Calcutta*, a formal certificate has been received, that the erection was completed, and that the steam-engine and machines commenced work on the 7th Nov., from which date Mr. Dyer's engagement commences, his remuneration being by a commission of 15 per cent. on the produce. By the last Overland Mail, under date Melbourne, Nov. 8, Mr. Dyer reports that an accident occurred on Nov. 8th to a part of the machinery, from a flaw in the castings, would interrupt his operations for some days, but that he was then in Melbourne to obtain fresh castings; but that, nevertheless, he felt confident in his ability to fulfil his engagements with the company within the stipulated time. Prior to the accident he had proved the capacity of the machines to work 1½ ton each per hour, although the break down prevented his realising the actual produce of gold. He had forwarded to the committee, however, a calculation, based upon this amount of work, which, after allowing 22 days out of the three months' engagement for stoppages and Sundays, and depending upon the average yield of only ½ oz. of gold per ton, showed that he would exceed his original engagement. His reports and calculations can be seen by any shareholder applying at the office of the company, as likewise the assays made in London of the several specimens of auriferous earths forwarded by Mr. Dyer from his present location, which show a higher average than Mr. Dyer's calculated yield.

Your committee have resolved upon calling a general meeting, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forwarding additional machinery to Mr. Dyer, and also discussing a proposition which will be laid before the meeting, by Mr. H. E. Michel, for extending the company's operations, upon a somewhat similar process, under his own supervision.

Three of your committee tender their resignations, leaving in the hands of the meeting either their re-election, or the nomination of others in their stead.

WM. PRINSEP, Chairman.

Company's office, No. 1, King's Arms-yard, Feb. 22, 1855.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

GENTLEMEN,—A wrong impression having been received from the wording of the Secretary's Report of the 22d February, that the proposition of Mr. Michel was to supersede the enterprise of Mr. David Dyer, I beg to assure you that, so far from any such intention, your Committee of Management have been so well satisfied with his energy and progress, and with the promises which his enterprise continues to hold out, that they hope to receive the sanction of the shareholders for adding to his means of production.

WM. PRINSEP, Chairman.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

GENTLEMEN,—A meeting is about to be called by your directors at a very early date, at which, unless any obstacle interrupts the success of certain negociations now pending, a scheme, approved of by Mr. Guedalla and friends, will be laid before you for the recovery of gold on a large scale, by a combined process of washing and amalgamation, on new, simple, and well-defined principles. In soliciting the honour of your suffrages and support on this occasion, I feel it due to myself, and due to you, Gentlemen, whose servant I am anxious to become, to lay before you in a condensed form some of the many grounds on which I have based the opinions which, since my arrival in England, I have uniformly supported. In this short address, it is necessary for me to sieze the most salient parts of the arguments with which, I presume, many of you, by my correspondence in the *Mining Journal*, are already pretty well acquainted.

The first grand fact, which I believe is indisputable, is that in many parts of Australia gold in certain strata is universally disseminated through the soil. This occurs only under two separate conditions, either when it is universally found from the roots of the grass downwards to the bed rock, or simply in the stratum immediately above that bed rock. But in many instances, owing to various causes, these strata have only been partially removed, or worked in the most slovenly manner; in fact, some of the richest discoveries have been frequently made in holes which had been previously worked, and afterwards abandoned. Some of the holes having fallen in, have never been re-worked; in others, large blocks of auriferous strata have been left untouched. In many instances, when rushes have been made to richer localities, some, in the eager competition to outstrip his neighbour in the scramble for new claims, have frequently abandoned the substance for the shadow, and returned to find their old claims full of water, and in so dangerous a state as to preclude any chance of working them to advantage. These, in numberless instances, remain to this day in the same state, to reward the energy and perseverance of mining companies, guided by experience, and assisted by machinery. To one most important fact I would also call your attention. The standard rate of wages at the diggings in Victoria being 1*l*., those persons who found they could only average out of claims £1 per diem, in very rich places reckoned such ground unremunerative, and left them, in many cases, barely explored; this ground, also, in many places yet remains. Neither in this have we taken into account the large quantity of what may be styled invisible gold, which the process of amalgamation never fails to detect, in all these strata, and which the simple process of washing can never recover. Various assays have been made frequently on these strata, and the result has invariably shown the presence of gold, and, in some instances, 4 ozs., or even 5 ozs., to the ton have been returned. But in all the calculations which will be submitted to you, I have never assumed the possibility of obtaining, even under the most favourable combinations, a larger return than 1 oz. per ton, and the very large profits which I predicate are equally obtainable at even ½ oz. to the ton; and in consequence of the very complete machinery which I propose to employ, and which has been pronounced by eminent engineers to be most perfect in its details, a very small quantity will pay the working expenses. The machinery presents the great merit of continuous working, and by an ingenious combination combines the principle of washing for grain gold, and afterwards amalgamating the tailings which escape from a system of sluices. The American principle of sluice washing is a main ingredient in the plan, which, combined with a series of shaking tables, at once riddles and effectually washes the stones in their progress, and afterwards arrests at the base of the machine all gold of sufficient specific gravity to overcome by its own weight the onward current of water to the amalgamator. It is not, however, at present necessary to press on your notice details about machinery, which is a matter more immediately the department of your committee, who are bound to consider your best interests in the matter. I would, however, remark that the machinery is far from costly, and the present estimate only amounts to £800, including the price of the steam-engine.

It is proposed, with the assistance of an engineer and mining captain, to erect these works in some gully where a supply of water can be obtained, and where, by assay and trial pits, I may have previously determined the probable value of the adjacent ground. To this part of the operation, and to the management and victualling the men, which is always a difficult operation, I bring the benefit of colonial experience of long standing, besides that knowledge of gold mining generally acquired by practical experience at the diggings, where, for a length of time, I was myself a miner. The machinery, which is equally adapted for new claims or old ground, for stony strata or simple clays, will then be brought into operation, and supplied with earth procured in the vicinity, from ground which can readily be obtained on lease from the Crown.

By a careful estimate which has been submitted by your directors, I anticipate that, even at the existing high prices, the strata can be dug, carted a moderate distance, and, finally, operated on, at an expense not exceeding 1*l*. per ton.

In my calculations, I have averaged the labourers' wages at 1*l*. per diem, but I have reason to believe that this standard of wages is much too high to be permanent; I, therefore, think that, as our operations increase, wages will proportionably diminish, and profits necessarily increase in a similar ratio. One primary element in my system consists of a consultative board, who will deliberate actually on the spot on the works which may be most advantageously carried on. I propose that the result of these deliberations shall be transmitted monthly to the London directory, and thus the shareholders can always ascertain, on application, the exact position of this branch of their affairs, and the reasons why certain works may be commenced in certain localities, and *vice versa*. The consultative board will consist of myself, the engineer, and the mining captain, but more full information on this point may be obtained by a retrospective perusal of my letters published in the *Mining Journal*, which treat of the best method of local management. It would be hazardous for me to estimate the large profits I confidently anticipate obtaining for my supporters. Shareholders are requested respectfully to calculate for themselves. Let them assume their engine is in full work of 24 hours only three times a week, that their operations only reduce 50 tons instead of 70, the estimated quantity, that they obtain only ½ oz. instead of 1 oz., that they have not the ordinary luck of mining labourers, that they obtain no windfalls in the shape of 3 or 5 oz. nuggets, that their ores cost 25*s*. per ton reducing instead of £1; let them allow all this for margin, and they will find an aggregate profit of a most astonishing nature. But let them, on the other hand, suppose their works in full operation, a body of stalwart labourers working in gangs, so that the machinery may be kept in operation night and day, and let them assume they are fortunate, obtain some rich localities, and that where assays and trial pits point out 3 or 4 ozs. they only obtain, including nuggets, 1½ oz. or 1¼ oz., a balance-sheet of profit will arise which seems almost fabulous. The secret consists in simply doing by machinery what is now done by hand labour; and as many steady diggers obtain in one year £500 or £600 by their own unassisted labour, these profits are not so miraculous as they may at first appear.

Having thus, Gentlemen, generally touched upon my views for the resuscitation of this company, it would possibly be deemed egotistical to say much about myself; I will, therefore, only observe that I bring to bear on this question a seventeen years' Australian experience, passed chiefly among its forests and gold fields.

Should you by your votes confirm the approval of your directors, I can only say that I will faithfully devote my best energies to advance your interests, and raise your shares; and at the expiration of my service, I anticipate, on my return to England, I shall find your operations extended, on a similar system, over numerous localities, whilst your shares, now a drug in the market, will command a high premium.

I am, Gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

36, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square. HENRY EDWARD MICHEL.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 11s. 10d.	£15	13¾ 14	£13 1 0	£0 6 0—Feb., 1855.
8000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	1½		0 3 0	0 1 6—July, 1854.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	7	7		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	6		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1854.
6000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 17s. 6d.	—		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2l. 6s. 8d.	9½	9 9½ x d	6 17 6	0 6 0—Feb., 1855.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	⅝		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
280	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	350		323 5 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1854.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	—	4¼ 4½	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 17s.	2		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept., 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85		229 10 0	2 0 0—April, 1854.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddlan	1	1½		0 1 9	0 0 9—Aug., 1854.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	16		9 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1850.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	110		55 0 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1855.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	185		40 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	370	370 375	424 0 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1855.
2000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	1	⅝ ¾	0 3 0	0 1 8—Nov., 1853.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	84		873 4 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1854.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	1		0 6 6	0 1 6—April, 1853.
800	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	80		8 0 0	4 0 0—Nov., 1854.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	150		238 0 0	2 10 0—April, 1854.
1085	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	23		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5⅝	12		0 5 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1854.
1200	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3½	26		4 13 4	0 10 0—Dec., 1854.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7l. 10s. 6d.	25		41 7 3	1 0 0—Oct., 1854.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25l. each)	20	20		2 4 0	0 16 0—Oct., 1854.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2½	2		1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6		22 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¼	13½	12½	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
20000	Great Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—Sept., 1854.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	4¼	¼		0 10 0	0 4 3—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	200		181 10 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1854.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	4	3	2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3⅝	11½	11 11½	0 19 6	0 6 0—Jan., 1855.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	8		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	½	½	0 4 0	0 4 0—March, 1854.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅝	—		1 15 0	0 5 0—May, 1854.
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	⅝		0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1300 0 0	50 0 0—Feb., 1855.
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3l. 8s.	1		0 2 0	0 2 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	100		1044 0 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	175		218 15 0	2 10 0—Dec., 1854.
320	Machno Slate and Slab Company	25	30		1 17 6	1 5 0—June, 1853.
160	Ditto (New Shares)	12½	15		0 12 6	0 12 6—June, 1853.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	5¼		0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	2½	1½ 2½	0 17 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1854.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	½		1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16½		10 6 6	0 14 0—Jan., 1855.
5000	Nantile Vale (slate), Llanllyfin	1	1½		0 3 9	0 1 3—Nov., 1854.
—	Ditto	4s.	⅝		—	— — —
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	—		41 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1855.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	90		324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec., 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	85		240 10 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	18	18	3 16 0	0 10 0—Feb., 1855.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	12		23 6 0	0 10 0—July, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	8¼		3 0 0	0 10 0—Oct., 1854.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	15		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	300		50 0 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1853.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		6 6 0	1 1 0—Sept., 1854.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	22	21	24 4 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1855.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	—		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	340	310	350 0 0	8 0 0—Jan., 1855.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1l. 6s. 6d.	6½	6 6¼	2 2 6	0 7 6—Sept., 1854.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	90	95	69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	320	325 335	266 5 0	6 0 0—Jan., 1855.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	—		8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	4		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100		888 0 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10⅝	3		11 10 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1850.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	1⅝		4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7½	2½		6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb., 1853.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	6		7 16 3	0 5 0—Feb., 1855.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	½		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1847.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	11½	24		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb., 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4672 15 0	7 0 0—Jan., 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7½	—		103 13 6	2 10 0—April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	30		303 10 0	4 0 0—March, 1854.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	1¾	3⅜	3⅛ 3⅜	0 13 0	0 3 0—June, 1854.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	—		55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	200		47 5 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	—		2 5 0	0 2 6—Jan., 1855.
7500	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	6½		1 0 0	0 10 0—Jan., 1855.
2500	Ditto	3½	—		0 11 0	0 7 0—Jan., 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1½	30		2 0 0	0 10 0—Jan., 1855.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	170		265 5 0	4 0 0—Feb., 1855.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	100		8 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1855.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	21	17½ 18	23 5 0	1 5 0—Nov., 1854.
200	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	77	250	275 280	20 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1855.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	18	15 17	4 10 0	0 10 0—Feb., 1855.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	565		622 10 0	20 0 0—Feb., 1855.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	570		626 5 0	25 0 0—Jan., 1855.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3¾	13		0 10 0	0 10 0—Feb., 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	230		3 13 8	2 5 0—March, 1853.
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	6		1 4 6	0 2 0—Dec., 1854.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	115		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May, 1854.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	4½	½		1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1l. 4s.	¼		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	2½	10		4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	52		30 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1854.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	100		220 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	36½		28 15 0	2 0 0—March, 1854.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	400		167 3 0	2 10 0—Feb., 1855.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24¼	—		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	200		254 10 0	8 0 0—April, 1854.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	35		46 10 0	1 10 0—Oct., 1854.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅝	4	3½ 4	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan., 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive	1l. 9s.	5	4⅝ 4⅞	0 4 0	0 4 0—Feb., 1855.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	38½		24 13 0	1 12 6—July, 1854.
0000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog	1	1¼		0 2 0	0 10—Aug., 1854.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2		4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov., 1853.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	⅝	¼ ½	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25½	1½		34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec., 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	138		150 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1854.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	48	46 48	69 12 0	4 0 0—Jan., 1855.
200000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	⅝	¼ ½	0 1 6	0 1 6—March, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	18	18	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	16½		8 10 0	0 10 0—Jan., 1855.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	8	7⅝	2 0 6	0 15 0—March, 1854.
03815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅝	½	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6½	6¼ ¾	6 0 0	0 7 6—Jan., 1855.
88715	North British Australasian	1	1	⅞ 1	0 0 8	0 0 8—March, 1854.
2000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	11¼	4	3¾	33 4 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
04000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	—		0 1 9	0 0 7—June, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30	29½	27 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1854.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28¼	2¾	2½	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	½	
100000	Agua Fria (gold), California	1	¾	½ ¾
25000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	—	
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	1½	¾ 1¼
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	½	1s.	
80000	Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	½	½	½
25000	Dalecarlia (sil.-lead), Sweden	½	⅝	
25000	Fortuna (silver-lead), Spain	¾	½	½
120000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Pruss.	1	⅝	
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	½	¼	
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	½	
20000	Keweenaw Point (cop., sil.)	5	—	
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	4¾	
60000	Liberty (gold), Virginia, U.S.	1	⅛	
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	¼	
22000	Louise, Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	Lusitanian Min. Co. for Portugal	1	½	⅜ ¾
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	⅜	
25000	Modena (cop., sil.-lead), Italy	1	—	
25000	Nassau (cop.), Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1½	1 1½
200000	Nouveau Monde, California	1	¼	
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	¾	½	
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	15½	14 16
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrew's	½	¼	
60000	Quartz Rock, California	1	⅜	
100000	Rhenish Mining Company	¼	—	
70000	Waller, Goochland Co., Virginia	1	⅜	⅜ ½
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2	1¾	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	⅛	

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	3½	2	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	2	1	
4000	Balleswidden United	3	1½	
12000	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	⅜	
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£1 8	—	
15000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	1½	
4000	Bedford Consols	1s.	¼	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	2	2 2½
1300	Birch Aller, Bridford	6¼	5½	
3000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	£2 5 6	⅜	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	10	17½	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	—	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4	1½	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20	75	
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	3¾	—	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	⅜	—	
128	Britannia, Llanarmon	4	—	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	½	½	
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	100	
420	Bulnick Consols (tin), Perran	2½	2½	
256	Buller and Basset United (cop.)	31¼	80	82 87½
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
6000	Caegwian (gold), Merioneth	½	½	
5000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	8s. 6d.	¼	⅜
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	—	
3384	Calstock Consols (copper)	4½	¾	
3164	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	£4 17	⅜	
1700	Camborne Consols	3½	—	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	5	—	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	7	⅝	
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1¾	
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	1¼	
8500	Carrack Dews United, St. Ive's	£1 8	1½	
8000	Carreg-hova (cop., lead), Salop.	1	1¾	
1036	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	£9 14 5	3½	
4096	Castle Dinas (tin), St Columb	2⅝	½	
6000	Caylan, North Wales	£2 1	2¼	
300	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	85	
2000	Clara	1	1½	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	14	18	
6000	Clowance Wood	5s.	⅜	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	6½	4½	
15000	Connemara, Galway	1	⅜	
2110	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	—	
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	1¼	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	—	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	8	14	14
6130	Craigwen, Dinas Mowddwy	1	1	
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	2¾	—	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¾	—	
1500	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	—	
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1¼	—	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2⅝	¼	
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	13s.	⅜	¼
6700	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3½	1½	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	1	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	£2 3 6	7½	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	5½	2½	1⅝ 2
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13½	14	
3007	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	½	1	
5000	Devon Buller Gt. Consols	13s. 6d.	⅝	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	3½	—	
1600	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¼	—	
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1	—	
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£10 9	1½	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11⅝	15½	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	31¼	12½	15 17½
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	36	30	31
1500	East Birch Tor [A] (tin), Devon	3	—	
1000	East Birch Tor [B]	1½	—	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	2⅝	⅝	⅝
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	12	4	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2½	—	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	4	2	
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	2¼	⅝	
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	—	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	—	
1280	Esgair Llee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	—	
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	¼	1	
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	—	
15000	Fron-isa and Craigiog (lead)	1	¼	
12000	Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	3¼	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 8 6	¾	
4000	Gawton United	£2 12	⅛	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	£5 10 3	6	6½
8000	Glen Lead, Ireland	½	¼	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	—	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	103½	28	28 30
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	9	
30000	Great Cambrian	1	¼	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4½	3	
30000	Great Hewas United	1	¼	
17043	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	1¼	2	
1024	Great Sheba Consols	15⅝	13	
6000	Great South Tolgus	2½	6	
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	—	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	34¾	28½	26 28
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2¾	1½	1¼
100000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1¾	
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£14 7 3	11	
6000	Gwaynllifion (lead)	4s. 6d.	—	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	94	25	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	16s. 6d.	⅝	
5000	Haytor Consols (tin, copper)	4	—	
512	Helvellyn Consols (cop.)	1	13	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	8	2	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	2	
5000	Holne Moor (tin), Ashburton	2	—	
5000	Hope Valley	1½	2	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	8s. 6d.	½	
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil.	¾	
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 6 6	1½	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	5½	⅝	
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	1	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£5 6	5	5
10285	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	3½	2	
4000	Loveden United, Cardiganshire	1⅝	1	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	½	⅜	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead), Devon	1½	⅜	
2500	Madron United (tin), Cornwall	5	6½	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	—	
256	Messer, Bodmin	75	—	
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	5s. 6d.	⅝	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	—	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	9½	3	
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	1½	2	
20000	Mizen Head, Cork	⅜	½	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	⅜	½	½
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	¼	½	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	—	
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1⅝	1½	1⅝ ⅝
1700	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 8s.	10	
5000	North Britain Burra Burra	£2 13	½	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	£10 14	2	
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	—	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1½	3	2
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	4½	3½	3¼
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¼	7	
21000	North Staffordshire Consols	1	—	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	¼	⅛ ¼
1128	North Wheal Crofty (copper)	£10 14 3	8	
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	11	20	
1060	North Wheal Trelawny	£4 14 6	6	6¼
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	—	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5½	3	
7980	Old Avarack & Nancothan United	½	—	
10000	Old Trewether Consols	1	1	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	5	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2⅝	2	
10000	Pednandrea United (tin)	1	1	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	6¼	2	2¼ 2½
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	£1 6	1½	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	—	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	£1 6	½	
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3½	1¾	
5000	Penllyne Court	18s.	¾	
128	Penmaen (gold), Merioneth	125	5	
4000	Penpompren	11s. 6d.	⅝	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	2½	
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	11s.	⅜	
9259	Perran Consols (Perranuthnoe)	2	1¼	
12000	Perran Wheal George	¼	⅝	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5½	—	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	⅜	
50000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	⅜	
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	8	5	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1½	—	
10000	Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	—	
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 6	½	¾ 1
2500	Rhoswydol & Bachciddon (lead)	11¼	9	
12500	Rhosydd (slate), Festiniog	1	—	
12500	Ditto	6s.	—	
10000	Rinsey United	1	—	
25200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach	7s.	½	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	24	150	140 [illegible]
5000	Round Hill, Salop	£1 2	13	
5250	Silver Brook, Ashburton	1½	—	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1⅝	1½	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	—	
12000	Sortridge Consols	6s.	2¾	2¾ 3¼
12000	Sortridge and Bedford, Tavistock	8s. 4d.	¼	
4000	South Bedford (copper)	2¼	1¾	1⅜ 1¾
6000	South Bog (lead), Salop	14s. 6d.	⅜	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13	3½	4 4½
20000	South Cork (silver, copper)	1	⅛	
5000	South Crenver (copper)	3¾	1¼	
256	South Garras	3	25	
2000	South of Scotland	2½	—	
3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—	
2048	South Wales Consols	£2 8 4	1	
1105	South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	nil.	5	
4096	South Wheal Yeoland	⅜	½	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	—	
5208	St. Austell Consols	£1 18	1½	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2	
30000	St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	1	1⅝	
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	20	—	
1800	Swanpool, Budock	7	5	
10000	Taliesin (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	2½	—	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	13s	6s.	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£2 11	⅝	
6000	Thomas's United	£2 9	—	¾ 1
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1½	1½	
12000	Trannack Consols	1	1	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3½	1⅝	
25000	Treburget Consols, St. Teath	1	—	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6½	—	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 8 6	¼	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£1 10	4¼	4 4½
2000	Trenow Consols	£4 13 6	1⅝	
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	1	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	3¾	3¾	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	⅜	—	
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead, copper)	⅛	⅝	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carnar.	5	5	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1¾	1½	
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅜	—	
6000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	£1 3	¾	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	11s.	9s.	
2500	Welsh Potosi (new shares)	1	1⅞	
256	Wendron Consols	£32 15 5	50	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	—	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	22	21	
2860	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2¾	3¾	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	£4 13	1¼	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	—	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
6000	West Polberro	16s.	2	
1056	West Stray Park	2	10	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	20	19	
10000	West Wheal Jane	1½	¼	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32½	—	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	—	
12000	Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	1	1½	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	—	
256	Wheal Betsy (tin), St. Agnes	14½	—	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9⅝	—	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	£4 12	—	
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	8½	2	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	—	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	3½	1¾	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	10	5⅝	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20½	7	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3¼	½	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	£1 2	¼	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅝	¾	¾
3000	Wheal Helen (tin), Breage	1½	3	
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£5 8 6	3¾	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4½	4¼	
6000	Wheal Langford	£1 6 6	¾	
1000	Wheal Lemon (tin)	£15 0 6	5	
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	6½	—	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (Perran)	2	8½	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	6½	—	
5000	Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens	1	1	
4000	Wheal Maudlin	2	1⅝	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6¼	—	
8960	Wheal Peru, Cornwall	10s. 6d.	¼	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	£1 5 6	—	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	3	—	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2½	1	1 1½
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3¾	—	
952	Wheal Stanley, St. Columb	½	—	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	2¾	1½	1¾
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	19½	8	9
1044	Wheal Trenwith (copper, tin)	5½	6½	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	5⅝	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	—	
3167	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	£6 9 8	2	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	21¼	6	
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	4	
6400	Wheal Whitleigh	2	—	
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£4 0 6	3	3
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s	¾	
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	19s. 6d.	⅜	
10000	Wrysgan (Preference)	1	1¾	
100	Wyndham Consols	44	44	
4906	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¾	1	

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Price.
20000	Angarrack Consols	1	1½
10000	Arundell Copper	1⅝	⅝
280	Berrow Consols	£6 16	—
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead)	£1 1 6	—
5000	Bodewl, S. Wales	£1 7	½
6000	Bolenowe	1⅝	1¼
1180	Bridford Consols	£5 9	—
812	Butterdon (lead)	5½	2½
5000	Callington Valley Con.	1	—
6000	Camdwr Mawr	18s.	—
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 4 6	—
30000	Carbery West, Ireland	½	½
5000	Caroline Wh. Prosper	2	5
6400	Carvath United	3	—
10000	Caton (silver-lead)	3s.	—
4422	Cefn Gwyn, Cardigan	£1 13 6	½
1000	Collacombe	10	—
2400	Cwm Consols (tin)	1¼	5
6000	Cwm Eigia, Carnar.	1	1
12000	Ditto	½	½
5000	Devon United	1	½
8000	Dinas Great Consols	½	—
30000	Drewsteignton	½	⅝
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix	1	2
5000	East Black Craig	12s. 6d.	—
1024	E. Boscean, St. Just	2	3
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	£1 13	2¼
5300	East Frongoch (lead)	⅝	⅜
12000	East Wheal Robert.	—	¼
10000	Glansevin	4s.	—
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	½	½
512	Great Rough Tor	37	5
12000	Great Sortridge	—	⅝
10000	Great Treveddoe	2	2
10000	Great Wh. Martha	¼	⅜
10000	Havon & Henfiwch	⅝	½
4096	Hemerdon Consols	£1 1 6	1
5000	Herodscoomb	1¼	—
30000	Irish Consols	1	—
2048	Ivy Tor Consols	£2 3 6	—
16	Kenmare (copper)	91¼	—
8000	Kerry (lead)	1	—
20000	Kilraine, Donegal	3s.	½
12000	Lady Grenville	1	⅝
20000	Leighcloon	¼	¼
9679	Mount's Bay Consols	2¼	2
16	Mucksna (copper)	5	—
64	Nant-ar-Nelle	13	22
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1½
3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	—
1024	New Wh. Friendsh.	nil.	5
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	—
6400	North Hingston Cons.	1s. 6d.	½
128	Oakeley (cop., gold)	1	25
18000	Oola, Limerick	1	1¼
5000	Pendeen Consols	¼	½
7484	Penquean, St. Breock	2¼	1¾
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	⅜	⅜
10000	Polgooth & Woodclose	1½	—
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	2¾	—
3660	Prignant Consols	1	1s. 6d.
10000	Quintrell Downs	½	½
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	⅜
240	Retallack United	1	—
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	16s	1¼
100000	Royal Hibernian	1	—
6000	Severn (lead, cop.)	9s.	—
21000	South Devon Consols	1	⅛
240	South Trelawny	1½	—
3072	South-West Phœnix	£1 13 6	1
1000	South Wheal Lovel	12s. 6d.	—
4000	South Wheal Russell	11s. 6d.	¼
10000	Tamar Maria	¼	¼
1800	Teign Hope (Dart.)	1	—
12000	Tregoneb. & Fatwork	1	1½
4000	Tremollett Down	16s.	1s.
4000	Tresellyn Consols	12s	½
16	Trinity (cop., lead)	25	—
10000	Waterford (copper)	1	—
2048	West Goginan, Card.	4⅝	½
1024	West Phœnix	18½	—
256	West Sharp Tor	47	—
12000	West Sortridge	3s.	¼
5000	West Wheal Arthur	½	⅜
6000	W. Wh. Friendship	1	1
512	Wh. Clinton (lead)	1	1
4096	Wheal Edward	2	3¾
5000	Wheal Fanny	£1 12	¾
2048	Wh. Fanny, Perran.	£1 12	¾
512	Wheal Freedom	1	1
1536	Wheal Gill	10	5
4800	Wheal Ludcott	15s.	¾
8000	Wheal Penelope	1	—
6000	Wheal Pollard	13s. 6d.	½
10000	Wheal Samson	1	—
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	⅜
1024	Wheal Trelusback	6⅝	—
3000	Wheal Tristrem	3	—
5000	Willow Bank (lead)	11s.	—
800	Winster (lead)	1	—
10000	Yorkshire Min. Co.	½	—

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	½ ¾	⅝
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	—	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	½	⅛ ¼	—
20000	Australian	6	¾ 1¼	—
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	—	—
50000	Ave Maria	1	—	—
210000	Carsons Creek	½	⅛ ¼	—
100000	Colonial Gold	1	¼ ⅜	⅜
250000	Copper Miners of England. Stock		43 48	—
8000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent.	25	24 26	—
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1½ 1¾	—
25000	Fortuna	¾	½ ¾	½ ⅝
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	½ ¾	⅝
72000	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	¼ ⅜	—
60000	Liberty	1	—	—
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal)	1	¼ ½	—
100000	Mariquita	1	⅜ ⅝	½
2000	Mexican and South Amer.	9	6¼ 6¾	6½ 6⅝
60000	New Granada	1	⅜ ⅝	—
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	⅛ ¼	—
10000	Pontgibaud Silver-lead	20	15 16	15½ [illegible]
100000	Port Phillip	1	½ ⅝	⅝
60000	Quartz Rock	1	—	—
50000	South Australian	1	¾ 1¼	—
70000	Waller	1	⅜ ½	⅜ ½ ⅝
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅛ ¼	—

*** In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties concerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.

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